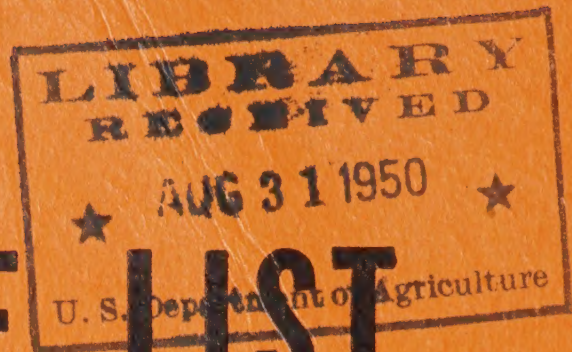


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DESCRIPTIVE LIST



Vegetables *and* *Flowers*



NORTHROP, KING & CO.

Seed Growers Since 1884

Minneapolis, Minn. Boise, Idaho

FS-167



Main Plant and Home Office of Northrup, King & Co. at Minneapolis

Northrup, King & Co.'s Garden Seed Service Since 1884

THIS BOOK is published for variety information only. Our seeds are sold only through dealers—and since we do no mail order business, no prices are quoted.

We handle a full line of garden seeds and are primary producers of the more important items. It is our purpose to produce and deliver only stocks that are true to name and high germinating.

Prompt Shipments

Our large stocks, trained personnel and modern facilities enable us to ship orders quickly—rush orders are usually shipped same day as received.

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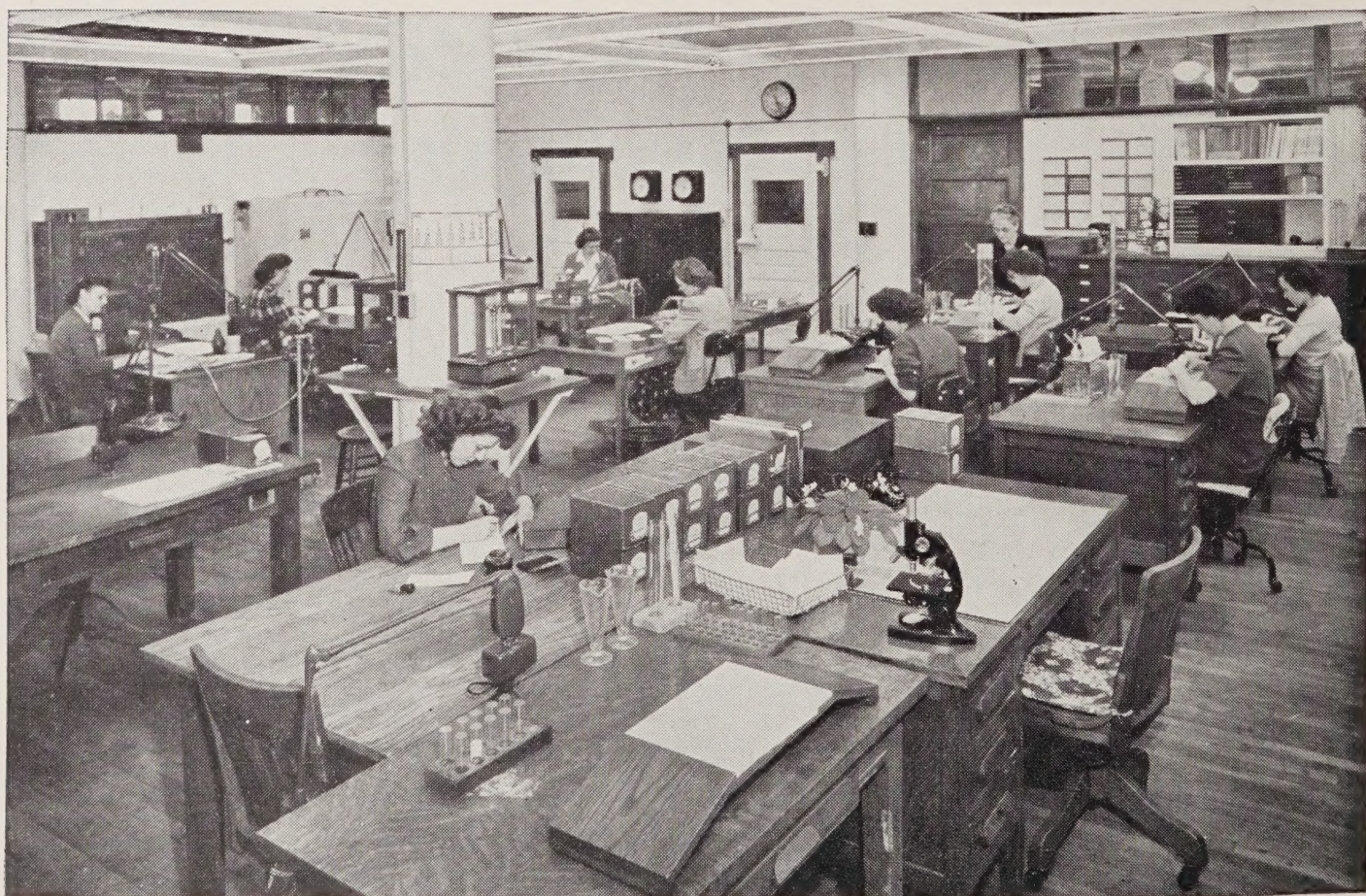
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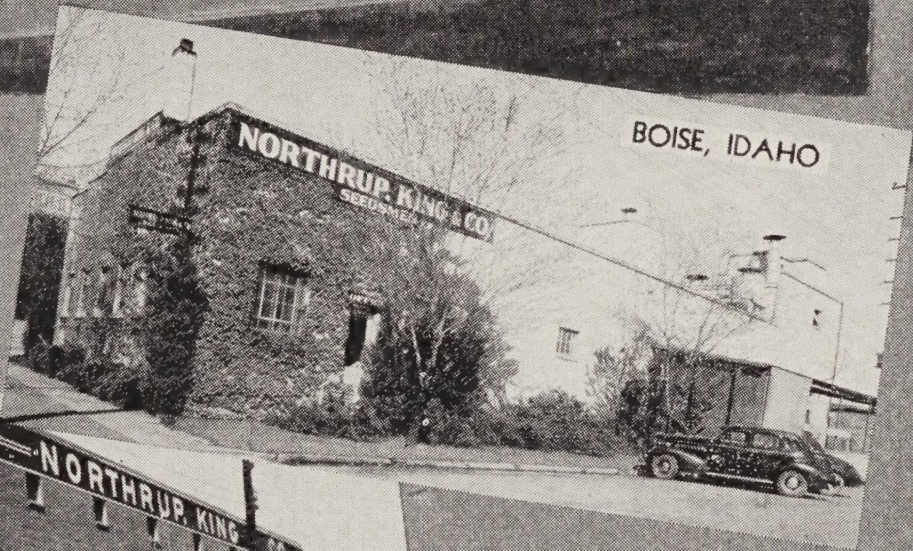
Northrup, King & Co.'s Laboratory Where Thousands of Tests are Made Annually by Most Advanced Methods.

Some Of Northrup, King's Branches Or Processing Plants

BERKELEY
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TWIN FALLS
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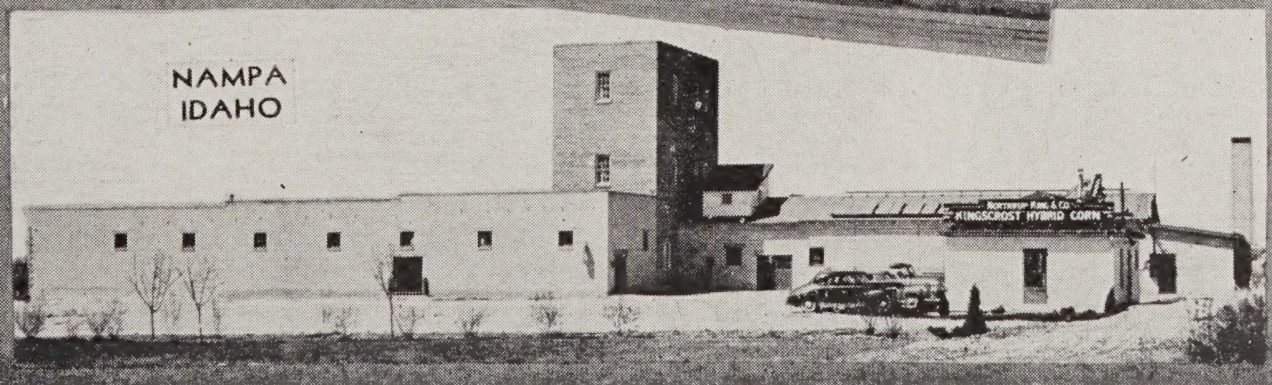
WATERVILLE
MINN.



ST. ANTHONY
IDAHO



NAMPA
IDAHO



VEGETABLES—USEFUL PLANTING INFORMATION

VEGETABLE	Planting Rate Seed Needed per		Depth to Plant Seed In Inches	Days to Germinate Approx.	Planting Distance		Time to Mature Crop In Days
	100 ft. Row	Acre			Space Plants Apart in Row	Space Rows Apart	
Asparagus.....	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	1/2	15	18-36"	2-3'	3-4 yrs.
Beans, Snap.....	2 lbs.	60 lbs.	1-1 1/2	6	3-4"	18-24"	40-65
Beans, Lima.....	1-2 lbs.	30-50 lbs.	1-1 1/2	7	6-8"	18-30"	40-65
Beets.....	2 oz.	8-15 lbs.	1/2	9	2-4"	18-24"	58-80
Broccoli*.....	1/2 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-24"	2-3'	100-130
Brussels Sprouts*....	1/2 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-24"	24-30"	150
Cabbage*.....	1/2 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-30"	2-3'	90-120
Cabbage, Chinese....	1/2 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/4	9	12-18"	2-3'	79-80
Carrot.....	1/2 oz.	3-5 lbs.	1/2	8	1-3"	18-24"	100-120
Cauliflower*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-24"	2-3'	120-150
Collards.....	1/2 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/4	10	4-8"	18-24"	60-80
Celery*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/8	21	12-18"	2-3'	100-130
Cucumber.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1	7	1-3"	3-6'	60-90
Egg Plant*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2	10	18-24"	2-3'	120-130
Endive.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2	10	8-12"	18-24"	85-100
Kale†.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2	10	12-24"	18-24"	50-60
Kohl Rabi.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2	12	6-8"	18-24"	50-60
Lettuce†.....	1/4 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/8	7	6-12"	18-24"	60-90
Muskmelon.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1	7	3-4'	6-8'	85-100
Mustard.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1/4	9	4-6'	6-8'	50-70
Okra.....	2 oz.	8 lbs.	1	10	18-24"	2-3'	50-60
Onions, Green†.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/2	10	2-3"	15-30"	60-90
Onions, Dry†.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/2	10	2-3"	15-30"	140-180
Parsley.....	3/4 oz.	4 lbs.	1/4	21	4-8"	12-18"	90
Parsnip.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3/4	18	3-6"	18-24"	120
Peas†.....	2 lbs.	90-150 lbs.	1 1/2-2	8	2-3"	2-3'	60-120
Pepper*.....	1/2 oz.	6 oz.	1/4	10	18-20"	18-30"	90-120
Pumpkin.....	2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	1 1/2-2	8	4-5"	8-12'	100-120
Radish†.....	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	1/2	6	1/2-1"	12-18"	28-36
Rhubarb.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1-1 1/2	10	3-6'	3-4'	1 yr.
Rutabaga.....	1/2 oz.	2-4 lbs.	1/2	9	6-8"	18-24"	70-100
Spinach†.....	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1/2-3/4	8	3-4"	12-18"	40-65
Squash, Summer....	2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	1 1/2	7	3-4'	3-4'	60-75
Squash, Winter.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1 1/2	9	4-6'	6-8'	90-120
Sweet Corn.....	4 oz.	5-10 lbs.	1-2	7	12-15"	30-48"	75-100
Tomato*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	8	3-4'	3-4'	60-90
Turnip†.....	3/4 oz.	2 lbs.	1/4-1/2	7	3-4"	15-24"	45-60
Watermelon.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1-2	8	6-8'	6-8'	80-90

*Usually started indoors in early spring.

†Plant in open ground soon as frosts are past in spring.

On the varieties marked with asterisks that are usually started indoors in early spring the seeding rate in columns 1 and 2 is for that method. For sowing direct to the field considerable more seed would be needed.

For more complete and detailed information on the culture of vegetables or flowers send for our Handbook for the Garden.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Descriptive List of Vegetables

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe

Plant—3 to 5 feet tall.

Heads—3 to 4 inches in diameter, bluntly cone shaped and deep green.

A perennial, the flower buds of which are the edible portion. It requires a long season to develop and, therefore, production is limited to the South and West Coast.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric. for resistance to Asparagus rust. Productive and uniform, the spears are early, large, succulent and hold tight tips over a long period.

BEANS

Northrup-King Bean seed is grown in the Inter-Mountain area of the Far-West where soil and climatic conditions combine best to produce good seed. Trained men supervise planting, roguing, harvesting and threshing of crops.

At our Idaho and Minnesota breeding and trial grounds, the high quality of Bean seed in use is maintained by plant selection, establishing of pure lines, and increasing basic seed stock. Here annually observations are also made of new introductions by other Bean breeders. On this basis strains are selected for further study. When the variety meets our required standards it is added to our list.

The maturity days listed after the varieties described are based on average performances at our trial grounds near Minneapolis:

Wax and Green Beans are noted at snap stage.

Lima Beans are noted at edible stage.

Field Beans are noted at maturity.



A section of N. K. & Co.'s bean trials near Minneapolis

BEANS—Continued

Dwarf Wax (Yellow Podded)

Brittle Wax

56 days

Same as Round Pod Kidney Wax.

Davis' Stringless White Wax 51 days

Plant—18 to 20 inches tall, upright, bushy and with large medium green leaves.

Pods—6½ inches long x ½ inch wide, thick-oval, pale yellow, fairly straight and stringless.

Seed—long kidney shaped, white.

An early home variety. Also popular with produce shippers.

Improved Golden Wax

50 days

Plant—13 to 17 inches tall, erect, medium green and fairly productive.

Pods—5 inches long x ½ inch wide, light yellow, thick, flattened, fairly straight and stringless, becoming fibrous with age.

Seed—oval and white with dark purplish eye.

A home garden variety important because of earliness and wide adaptability.

Improved Stringless Kidney Wax

56 days

Plant—17 to 19 inches tall, upright with large medium green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x 7/16 inch wide, oval, medium yellow, fleshy, stringless and of excellent quality.

Seed—kidney shaped, white with black eye.

Used for canning and recommended highly for freezing. It is more productive than some wax varieties.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

58 days

Plant—15 to 19 inches tall, upright, vigorous and spreading, with large medium green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x 7/16 inch wide, round, golden-yellow, stringless, slightly curved, fleshy and excellent quality.

Seed—oblong, solid black.

Excellent home and market garden variety. Recommended for freezing. Very dependable and productive.

Round Pod Kidney Wax

56 days

Plant—15 to 18 inches tall, upright, vigorous and spreading with large, medium green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x ¾ inch wide, round, golden-yellow, fleshy, stringless, quite straight and excellent in quality.

Seed—kidney shaped, white with black eye.

Most popular wax bean for canning. Also used for freezing. Popular with home and market gardeners who desire best quality.

Sure Crop Black Wax

(Yellow Bountiful Wax) 56 days

Plant—16 to 18 inches tall, upright and bushy with large medium green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x ½ inch wide, thick-flat, butter-yellow, slightly curved and stringless.

Seed—oval, jet black.

An older, early home garden variety. A good shipper, being one of the most popular flat-podded wax beans for this purpose.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

Top Notch Golden Wax**49 days**

Plant—16 to 19 inches tall, upright with medium sized leaves of a medium dark green color.

Pods—5½ inches long x ⅝ inch wide, thick-flat, cream-yellow, fairly straight and stringless.

Seed—oval, white with brown eye.

A good home garden variety. An improved type of Golden Wax, having better productivity, hardness and length of pod.

Unrivalled Wax**50 days**

Plant—15 to 18 inches tall, upright with medium sized dark green leaves.

Pods—5 inches long x ⅜ inch wide, narrow-flat, light yellow, straight and stringless when young.

Seed—small, long-oval, tan colored.

Ideal early market shipping variety. Immensely productive. Slender, very attractive pods.

Dwarf or Snap Green Pods**Bountiful****47 days**

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, upright and vigorous with light yellowish-green foliage.

Pods—6 inches long x ⅜ inches wide, light green, straight, broad, thick-flat and stringless.

Seed—straw colored.

A good first early shipping and home garden variety. Recommended for freezing. Earliest of the flat podded sorts. Very popular along the East Coast.

**Bountiful****Broad Windsor (Fava or Horse Bean)****74 days**

Plant—20 to 26 inches tall, erect, with almost no branching and shiny green foliage.

Pods—3¼ inches long x 1 inch wide, flattened, straight and borne upright in clusters.

Seed—brown with black hilum. Pale green in edible stage.

An English variety, used as a green shell bean similar to Limas. Plant early as possible—same season as Peas. We use the long podded strain.

Dwarf Horticultural**55 days**

Plant—14 to 18 inches tall, vigorous with coarse dark green foliage.

Pods—5 inches long x ⅝ inch wide, thick-flat, light green and stringless with some fiber.

Seed—thick - oval, buff with dull red markings.

Used chiefly as a green shell bean. Does well in a cool climate. It is popular in the New England States and East Coast.

Extra Early Red Valentine**52 days**

Plant—15 to 20 inches tall, upright with medium sized leaves of a medium green color.

Pods—5½ inches long x ⅞ inch wide, round, medium green, curved and stringy.

Seed—buff splotted with red.

An old variety used mainly in the South.

BEANS—Green Podded—Continued

French's Horticultural

67 days

Plant—30 to 36 inches tall, a half-runner-type plant with medium bright green foliage.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, oval, slightly curved and stringy.

Seed—almost round and buff colored with carmine splashes.

Used as a green shell bean. Very popular in New England.

Full Measure

57 days

Plant—17 to 22 inches tall, compact with dark green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{7}{16}$ inch wide, round, dark green, fairly straight, meaty and stringless with indentures between the beans.

Seed—brownish-red mottled with buff.

Lacks general adaptability but is very productive under optimum conditions.

Used extensively in Colorado.

Giant Stringless Green Pod 53 days

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, upright, with large medium green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{7}{16}$ inch wide, round, light green, fleshy, straight to slightly curved and stringless.

Seed—bright brownish-yellow.

Used in home and market gardens, also for canning and freezing. Indentations between seeds are noticeable.



Rival

Logan

52 days

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, upright with large medium green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{7}{16}$ inch wide, round, with a crease-back, straight, light green, stringless, meaty and smooth. Clustered pod set.

Seed—blackish-brown mottled with light tan.

Developed by Dr. Wade of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. A hardy, productive, tender-green-type, resistant to common bean mosaic, powdery mildew, and tolerant to bacterial blight. Excellent for canning and freezing. It stands heat well.

Plentiful

51 days

Plant—16 to 18 inches tall, spreading with medium dark green foliage.

Pods—7 inches long x $\frac{9}{16}$ inch wide, shiny, medium green, straight to slightly curved.

Seed—large, flat-oval, jet black.

An excellent shipping variety. Classified as a "Black Seeded Bountiful," it is 2 days later with narrower, longer pods.

Refugee, Idaho Strain (Mosaic Resistant)

64 days

Plant—20 inches tall, spreading, and with small, medium dark green leaves.

Pods—5 inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, round, light green, slightly curved and stringless.

Seed—purple splashed with buff.

One of the most popular canning varieties. Resistant to common bean mosaic, very prolific and of excellent quality.

Refugee, Sensation No. 1066

61 days

Plant—17 to 19 inches tall, spreading, with small, medium dark green leaves.

Pods—5 inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, round light green, straight to slightly curved, stringless and of good quality.

Seed—purple splashed with buff.

Vigorous and productive. Used as whole or cut beans by canners to allow spread to the packing season.

Refugee, U. S. No. 5

64 days

Plant—17 to 19 inches tall, spreading, vigorous, productive. Typically Refugee type except earlier and with slightly lighter green and heavier foliage.

Pods—5 inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, round, light silver-green and straight. It does not color up like Idaho or Wisconsin strains; is stringless, fleshy and of good quality.

Seed—mottled brown.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric. Resistant to common bean mosaic. A hardy Refugee type. Dense foliage tends to retard pod ripening, a desirable feature where picking help is limited.

Rival**50 days**

Plant—17 to 21 inches tall, upright to spreading with large, smooth, medium dark green leaves.

Pods—6½ inches long x ⅜ inch wide, round, light green, fairly straight, very slender when young, smooth, meaty and stringless. They become somewhat crease-back with development.

Seed—oblong, mottled purple-brown.

Developed by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. A cross between U. S. Refugee No. 5 and Full Measure. Resistant to common bean mosaic. Excellent for canning and freezing. The color, flavor and texture are good.

Streamliner (Granada or White Seeded Bountiful)

50 days

Plant—17 to 21 inches tall, upright, with medium dark green leaves.

Pods—7 inches long x ½ inch wide, oval, straight, dark green, stringless when young, becoming fibrous with age.

Seed—kidney shaped, white.

A prolific long podded variety, good for home and market growing. Also, excellent for canning French style.

Stringless Black Valentine

52 days

Plant—17 to 20 inches tall, upright, with medium dark green foliage; prolific yielder.

Pods—7 inches long x ½ inch wide, oval, medium green, straight, stringless and of excellent quality.

Seed—small, oval and black.

An excellent shipping bean and home garden variety. Recommended for freezing. Has unusually attractive green pods.

Stringless Green Pod

(Landreth's Strain)

52 days

Plant—17 to 21 inches tall, upright with medium sized dark green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x ⅜ inch wide, round, medium green, slightly curved, stringless and of excellent quality.

Seed—dark brown.

A productive, widely adapted home garden variety for use fresh, for canning or for freezing. More vigorous and productive than the Burpee strain. Tolerant to heat.

Stringless Red Valentine

54 days

Plant—16 to 19 inches tall, erect and fairly compact, with light to medium green foliage.

Pods—4½ inches long x ⅜ inch wide, thick-oval, curved and stringless.

Seed—buff splotched with red.

Home garden variety used mainly in the South.

Tendergreen

54 days

Plant—18 to 20 inches tall, upright with large dark green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x ⅜ inch wide, round, medium green, fleshy, stringless, and of excellent quality.

Seed—dull black mottled with light brown. A heavy bearing variety of good quality where adapted. One of the best cut beans for canning and freezing. The most important home garden and shipping variety today. (It does not stand extremes of heat as well as some other varieties.)

Tennessee Green Pod

52 days

Plant—15 inches tall, upright, with medium sized dark green leaves.

Pods—5 inches long x ⅝ inch wide, flat, dark green, straight to curved and stringy.

Seed—broad, flat and brown.

A heavy bearing variety of good quality. Popular in the South because of earliness and flavor.

Topcrop (U. S. No. 1)

48 days

Plant—18 to 21 inches tall, upright, vigorous, slightly spreading, with light green foliage.

Pods—6½ inches long x ⅜ inch wide, round and slightly creaseback, light green, very slender and straight when young. Pods slightly more curved than those of Rival and borne high on plant.

Seed—oblong and purplish mottled.

A new introduction by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. It is a selection from a cross between Refugee U. S. No. 5 and Full Measure. Resistant to common bean mosaic. Tests indicate high merit for both canning and freezing. Very productive and somewhat earlier than Rival.



Tendergreen

BEANS—Continued

Dwarf or Bush Lima

Burpee's Improved Bush 75 days

Plant—18 to 20 inches tall, erect and spreading with medium green foliage.

Pods—5 inches long x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, flat, curved and medium green with 4 to 5 large seeds per pod.

Seed—thick-flat and white with a greenish cast.

Larger podded and more productive than Burpee's Bush Lima. Pale green and meaty at cooking stage.



Henderson's Bush Lima

Dwarf Large White Lima (Burpee's) 77 days

Plant—18 to 20 inches tall, erect and semi-spreading with dark green foliage.

Pods— $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x 1 inch wide, very flat and curved with 3 to 4 large seeds per pod.

Seed—broad, flat, large and dull white.

The standard large seeded home and market garden variety. The beans are pale green in edible stage.

Early Market Bush 69 days

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, upright and spreading with very prolific medium gray-green foliage.

Pods— $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x 1 inch wide, curved and medium green with 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed—creamy-white with a greenish cast.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric., it is earlier and more productive than Dwarf Large White Lima. The edible beans are pale silver-green in color. An early Lima suitable for home and market garden use.

Fordhook Bush 75 days

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, upright, compact and bushy with medium green foliage.

Pods—4 inches long x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, thick, plump, straight and medium green with 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed—oval, thick, plump and cream-colored.

Standard market garden, shipping and Freezing variety. Pale green in edible stage.

Fordhook 242 73 days

Plant—16 to 19 inches tall, similar to regular Fordhook.

Pods— $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long x 1 inch wide, similar to regular Fordhook except shorter and more uniformly curved.

Seed—same as Fordhook.

Developed by U. S. Dept. of Agric. High yielding and more tolerant of heat than Fordhook.

Henderson's Bush Lima 65 days

Plant—16 inches tall, glossy green foliage free from runners, productive and very hardy.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, slightly curved to straight, medium green and averages 3 seeds per pod.

Seed—small, flat and white.

Dependable and very uniform in growth it is used for table, canning and freezing. White cotyledons in edible stage.

Jackson Wonder (Speckled Bush Lima) 65 days

Plant—13 to 17 inches tall, upright and spreading with glossy dark green foliage.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, flat to thick-flat and dark green with 3 to 4 small seeds per pod.

Seed—medium small, thick-flat, broad-oval and buff, mottled with purplish black.

Similar to Henderson but more heat and drought resistant. Very popular in the South for home and market gardeners.

Peerless (USDA 243) 70 days

Plant—16 inches tall, similar to Early Market in growth.

Pods— $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x 1 inch wide, slightly curved, more plump with a rougher skin than Early Market and having 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed—light cream with greenish tint, about $\frac{2}{3}$ as big as Fordhook, round, thick and a definite green in edible stage.

Introduced by the U. S. D. A. for home garden and quick-freeze. A good yielder and quite tolerant of heat. Quality similar to Fordhook.

Thorogreen (Green Seeded Lima)**67 days**

Plant—15 to 18 inches tall, upright to spreading, with dark green foliage.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, similar to Henderson.

Seed—small, flat and light green in edible stage. Averages 3 seeds per pod.

Somewhat later maturing than Henderson's Bush Lima, it is an excellent freezing and canning variety.

Triumph (USDA 343)**70 days**

Plant—14 to 15 inches tall, shorter and more compact than Henderson, leaves thick and dull green in color.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, straight, narrow, thick, with 3 to 4 seeds per pod which are borne in clusters under foliage.

Seed—small, thick-flat and light green in edible stage.

This new Lima has a uniform light green cotyledon and seed coat. An attractive, high quality baby lima for table use, canning and freezing.

Pole Lima**Florida Butter (Speckled Pole Lima)****90 days**

Plant—8 to 10 feet tall, dark glossy-green foliage, and similar to Sieva in tolerance to heat.

Pods— $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long x $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, flat, slightly curved, smooth and medium dark green with 3 to 4 large beans per pod.

Seed—small, flat, light buff splashed with dark purple.

Commonly grown in the South and used as a green shell bean or dry bean. A prolific and continuous producer.

King of the Garden Lima**(Large White)****88 days**

Plant—8 to 10 feet tall, medium dark green foliage, a good climber and productive.

Pods—6 inches long x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, flat and smooth with 4 to 5 large seeds per pod.

Seed—large, flat and cream-white to very pale green.

Popular because of high yield. Excellent for home garden use and the production of large seeded dry Limas.

Sieva (Carolina)**78 days**

Plant—10 feet tall, very dark glossy-green foliage, a good climber and very productive.

Pods— $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, flat and medium green with 3 to 4 small, medium green beans per pod.

Seed—small, flat and dull white. Excellent quality.

A pole-type Henderson, this small Lima is known as the Pole Butterbean of the South.

Pole or Running Green and Wax Pods**Asparagus or Yard Long****70 days**

Plant— $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, dark green, vigorous.

Pods—18 inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, oval, light green, with some stringiness.

Seed—very small, reddish-brown with black eye.

Novelty item for home gardener. Plant resembles the Cowpea and is best adapted in the South.

Blue Lake Stringless**64 days**

Plant—4 to 5 feet tall, vigorous and productive with large, medium dark green leaves.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, round, stringless, medium green and of unsurpassed quality.

Seed—small, kidney shaped, white.

Differs from Blue Lake in that pods are stringless at all stages. Resistant to common bean mosaic and certain strains of rust. An excellent freezing and canning bean especially for the Northwest.

POLE BEANS—Continued

Creaseback, Striped (Scotia)

70 days

Plant—5 feet tall, medium dark green, vigorous and productive.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{7}{16}$ inch wide, thick-oval, straight, medium green and stringy.

Seed—oval and tan splashed with brown. Frequently planted with corn. Good quality at snap stage, becoming stringy with age.

Creaseback, White

(Late Blue Lake)

65 days

Plant—4 to 5 feet tall, dark green, hardy, a good climber.

Pods—5 to 5½ inches long x ½ inch wide, round, fleshy, light green and stringless when young.

Seed—kidney shaped and clear white.

Popular in the South for home gardening. Being replaced in some areas by "Stringless Blue Lake."

Cut Short

75 days

Plant—4 to 5 feet tall, medium to dark green and productive over a long season.

Pods—3½ inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, small, round, dark green, straight, and stringless when young.

Seed—creamy-tan splashed with reddish-brown.

Used in Southern home gardens for planting with corn as it is a good climber.

Dutch Case Knife

68 days

Plant—4½ feet tall, medium light green and a good climber.

Pods—8 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, flat, broad, curved and stringy.

Seed—very large, flat, oval and ivory white.

Good both as green shell bean and as dry baking sort.

London Horticultural Pole

(Speckled Cranberry)

70 days

Plant—4 to 4½ feet tall, dark green and a good climber.

Pods—5½ inches long x ½ inch wide, flat-oval, constricted, slightly curved and stringless when young.

Seed—plump, oval, light buff splashed with dark red.

Used for green shell and snap beans. Dried beans excellent for winter use.

Kentucky Wonder

(Old Homestead)

65 days

Plant—5 to 7 feet tall, large dark green leaves, a good climber and prolific yielder.

Pods—7 inches long x ½ inch wide, almost round, curved and twisted, fiberless when young.

Seed—flat-oval and grey-brown to chocolate-brown.

Distinctive flavor and excellent quality when young. One of the most widely used and best known home garden varieties for cut beans and freezing. It bears over a long period.

Kentucky Wonder Wax

68 days

Plant—4 to 5 feet tall, medium to dark green foliage and a good climber.

Pods—7 inches long x ½ inch wide, oval, slightly curved, somewhat stringy and fibrous. Light golden-yellow in color.

Seed—broad, flattened-oval and chocolate-brown.

Popular wax-podded pole variety used either for snap beans when young or for green shell purposes later.



Kentucky Wonder

Lazy Wife

74 days

Plant—5 feet tall, medium green, glossy foliage, good climber.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, broad, flat, stringless, brittle and tender when young.

Seed—small, nearly globular and white. Used principally as a home garden green shell and dried bean.

McCaslan Pole

65 days

Plant—similar to White Kentucky Wonder but slightly earlier and more productive.

Pods—7½ inches long x $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, broad, flat, curved, stringless when young, dark green.

Seed—oblong and ivory-white. Used for green shell and snap beans.

Missouri Wonder

(Noxall or Nancy D.) 68 days

Plant—5½ feet tall, dark green foliage, productive and a good climber.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thick-oval to flat, curved, stringy, fibrous and medium green.

Seed—plump, oval and grey-buff splashed with tan.

Used as snap bean when young and for green shell purposes later.

Oregon Giant

70 days

Plant—5 to 6 feet tall, a good climber.

Pods—8 to 9 inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, broad, thick-flat and stringless.

Seed—pinkish-tan with black stripes.

A popular Northwest garden variety, exceptionally large, meaty and fine-flavored.

St. Louis Perfection

64 days

Similar to White Kentucky Wonder (Burger's).

Scarlet Runner

90 days

Plant—12 to 15 feet tall, dense and glossy dark green foliage and an excellent climber.

Pods—5 inches long x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, broad, oval and curved, light green and stringless when young.

Seed—very large, dark purple mottled with violet.

Because of attractive scarlet flowers it is used as ornamental climber as well as a green shell bean.

White Kentucky Wonder (Burger's)

64 days

Plant—5 feet tall, medium green, a fair climber and only moderately vigorous.

Pods—6 inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thick-oval, curved, stringless when young fiberless, fleshy and silvery-green.

Seed—long, flat-oval, white.

Good for dry shell as well as snap beans.

White Kentucky Wonder US No. 10

67 days

Plant—5 feet tall, medium dark green foliage, a good climber and a very heavy producer.

Pods—7 inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thick-oval, curved, very meaty and stringless. Longer, darker green and slightly smoother than Kentucky Wonder.

Seed—long, flat oval, white.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric., it is heavier yielding and more resistant to certain rusts than regular White Kentucky Wonder.



A roguing crew in one of N. K. & Co.'s bean production fields in Idaho

Edible Soy Beans

Bansei

95 days

Green Giant

90 days

Plant—22 inches tall, medium green and erect.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with 2 to 3 straw-yellow beans per pod.

Seed—round, straw-yellow when mature and medium green in edible stage.

Used by commercial canners and freezers. Also used in home gardens for green shell beans. Soy Beans are difficult to shell—one method is to plunge pods in scalding water for few minutes, then squeeze out the seeds.

Plant—19 inches tall, erect.

Pods—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, containing 2 to 3 seeds per pod.

Seed—large, bright green in edible stage and a lighter shade when dry.

An excellent, early, large seeded variety for home garden use.

Field, Dry Shell or Baking Varieties

Great Northern

90 days

Michelite (Improved Navy) 92 days

Plant—11 to 15 inches tall, hardy, dark green, branching and spreading with short runners.

Pods—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, oval, inedible.

Seed—long, flattened-oval, white and considerably larger than Navies.

A baking or dry shell variety. Used extensively in Northern, short season areas.

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, dark green and vigorous with a vining tendency.

Pods—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, flat, thick, inedible.

Seed—small, rounded oval, white. Slightly smaller, more uniform, clearer white than regular Navies.

High yielding. Mosaic and blight resistant. Excellent for baking.

Red Kidney (Dark)

95 days

Plant—14 to 16 inches tall, medium green, erect and bushy.

Pods—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, semi-round, curved, inedible.

Seed—large, flat-oval to kidney shaped, dark red.

Used mainly for baking, soup and chili making.

BEETS

Basic stock seed is developed and maintained at our Minnesota breeding grounds. Selections of mother roots are based on uniformity of top growth, root shape, size and interior color, and small refined tap roots. Selected roots are stored over winter and planted the following spring in isolated plots for stock seed production.

Days shown indicate the time required to develop roots of usable size.

Garden Varieties

Crosby's Egyptian

53 days

Detroit Dark Red

58 days

Root—flattened-globe with blocky shoulder and small tap root, color medium red, smooth exterior.

Interior—dark purplish-red with rather indistinct zoning.

Top—15 to 18 inches tall, upright, dark green with maroon cast.

A home garden variety also used by market gardeners as an early bunching type.

Root—globular, dark red, smooth.

Interior—uniform dark blood-red with indistinct zoning.

Top—12 to 15 inches tall, glossy dark green tinged with maroon.

Most popular all-purpose garden beet. Fine quality and a good keeper.

Detroit Short Top 58 days

Root—globe shape to round with small tap root and smooth dark red skin.

Interior—deep blood-red with slightly more zoning than in Perfected Detroit.

Top—12 to 15 inches tall, dark green tinged with red.

Excellent canning and bunching variety. Recommended for use in muck or peat soils. Tops shorter than other strains of Detroit Dark Red.

Early Blood Turnip (Edmand's) 60 days

Root—nearly round to turnip shaped with a medium red exterior.

Interior—medium dark red with light zoning.

Top—15 to 20 inches tall, large bright green leaves.

Primarily a home garden variety. A good keeper in storage. One of the most vigorous varieties and heaviest yielders. Widely adapted.

Early Wonder (Dark Strain) 52 days

Root—flattened globe with rounded shoulders and small tap root. Smooth dark red skin.

Interior—dark red with some lighter red zoning.

Top—15 to 18 inches tall, large and uniformly erect green leaves.

A very early, sweet and tender bunching



Early Wonder Dark Strain



Detroit Short Top

variety. The fast growing tops are always in demand for "greens." This "Dark Strain" has better interior color and is an improvement over older strains of Early Wonder.

Extra Early Flat Egyptian 50 days

Root—flattened, dark red, with a small tap root.

Interior—dark red flesh with lighter zones.

Top—14 to 17 inches tall, dark green and maroon.

Popular for home garden, early market and forcing.

Perfected Detroit 57 days

Root—globe shape and flattened at base, smooth skin with a medium tap root.

Interior—uniform dark blood red with almost no zoning.

Top—16 to 20 inches tall, dark green and tinged with deep red.

Has uniform dark interior color, a small collar and large tops. It is a heavy yielder and adapted to mechanical harvesting. The favorite with canners, market and home gardeners.

SWISS CHARD

Leaf Beet or Spinach Beet

Dark Green White Ribbed **(White Silver Ribbed) 50 days**

Plant—18 to 24 inches tall, upright.
Leaves—medium dark green, smooth with broad prominent white ribs.
Liked by many gardeners for its crispness.

Fordhook Giant 55 days

Plant—24 to 28 inches tall, upright.
Leaves—very dark green and heavily crumpled with a thick wide midrib.
Probably best all round variety for most areas.

Giant Lucullus 50 days

Plant—24 to 28 inches tall, upright.
Leaves—yellowish-green and heavily crumpled with a cream colored slender midrib.

Rhubarb Chard 55 days

Plant—20 to 24 inches tall, upright.
Leaves—crumpled, dark green to wine red with red veins. Stems and midribs are crimson.

MANGEL WURZEL or STOCK BEET

Mangel Wurzels produce a large tonnage per acre and are excellent for livestock and poultry feeding.

Danish Sludstrup 110 days

Root—long, deep yellow, oval shaped with grey-green shoulders well above the ground.

Interior—firm and white fleshed, tinged with yellow.

Top—12 to 18 inches tall, green leaves with green petioles.

Giant Feeding or Half Sugar White Mangel 90 days

Root—large, oval shaped, brownish-green shoulder with a white base.

Interior—white; rich in sugar.

Top—15 to 20 inches tall, medium size and bright green. Most popular for poultry.

Giant Yellow Intermediate 110 days

Root—large, long-oval, grey-green shoulder with the portion below ground orange.

Interior—white flesh and very firm.

Top—12 to 18 inches tall, green leaves with green petioles.

Golden Tankard 100 days

Root—tankard shaped, smaller than other varieties, dark orange skin with brownish-green shoulder.

Interior—orange-yellow fleshed.

Top—12 to 16 inches tall, dark green leaves with orange green petioles.

Mammoth Long Red 110 days

Root—large and heavy, oval, greyish-white with rose colored shoulder.

Interior—white tinged with red; firm fleshed.

Top—14 to 18 inches tall, green leaves with reddish petioles.

Royal Giant or Half Sugar Rose Mangel 90 days

Root—long, oval and tapered with rose colored shoulder.

Interior—white; rich in sugar.

Top—12 to 15 inches tall, medium heavy and all green.

SUGAR BEET

U. S. Strain

Root—long and turnip shape with thick shoulder and grey-white skin.

Interior—white; high sugar content.

Top—16 to 24 inches tall, broad, light green leaves. Resistant to Curly Top disease. Used for sugar making and also good for stock feeding.

BROCCOLI

De Cicco

60 days

Head—3 to 5 inches in diameter, light green and compact. It develops a high percentage of side shoots for further picking.

Plant—2 to 3 feet high, bluish-green, erect and very productive.

Well adapted to canning and quick freezing. Good for early crop home gardening use.

Italian Green Sprouting (Calabrese)

70 days

Head—3 to 5 inches in diameter, with bluish-green, compact bud clusters.

Plant—24 inches tall, bluish-green, erect and leafy.

Best sprouting Broccoli for home and market garden.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

St. Valentine (See Cauliflower)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved

90 days

Plant—20 inches tall, compact, very uniform, productive, stems well covered with firm sprouts $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and medium green.

Produces cabbage-like balls successively from base of stem upward. It is unusually fine flavored and grown chiefly as a fall crop.

CABBAGE

It is important that Cabbage be uniform, high yielding and true to type. Northrup-King's stocks are produced from specially grown stock seed rigidly selected for those qualities. Many important varieties are selected in Minneapolis breeding grounds for earliness, resistance to disease and high yield.

Maturity dates listed are approximate number of days required from the setting of plants in the field to time heads are ready for use.

Early Varieties

All Head Early

77 days

Plant—11 to 16 inches tall, short stem, outer leaves grey-green.

Head—9 to 10 inches wide x 7 inches deep, weight about 6 pounds, flattened but rounded over the top, firm and tender.

Early Kraut and shipping variety.

Charleston Wakefield

75 days

Plant—12 to 15 inches tall, dark green leaves, short stemmed.

Head—6 inches broad at base x 8 inches deep, weight 3 to 4 pounds, broadly conical in shape.

Similar to Jersey Wakefield but larger, less pointed and 10 days later. A good winter shipper in the South.

CABBAGE—Early Varieties—Continued

Copenhagen Market

68 days

Plant—11 to 14 inches tall, erect, compact, short stemmed, outer leaves sparse, medium light green and cup shaped.

Head—6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 3 to 4 pounds, globe shaped and solid.

An early market and home garden type.

Early Jersey Wakefield

65 days

Plant—10 to 15 inches tall, upright, short stemmed, compact with medium green leaves.

Head—5 inches in diameter at base and about 7 inches deep, weight 2 to 2½ pounds, conical shaped, greenish-white interior and fairly solid.

Very early variety valuable for home and market garden use. Excellent flavor.

Glory of Enkhuizen

78 days

Plant—12 to 16 inches tall, fairly compact, medium short stemmed, large medium, yellow-green leaves.

Head—6 to 7½ inches in diameter, weight 5 to 6 pounds, flattened-globe, quite compact.

A standard mid-season variety, widely used for kraut in the North and as a shipper in the South.

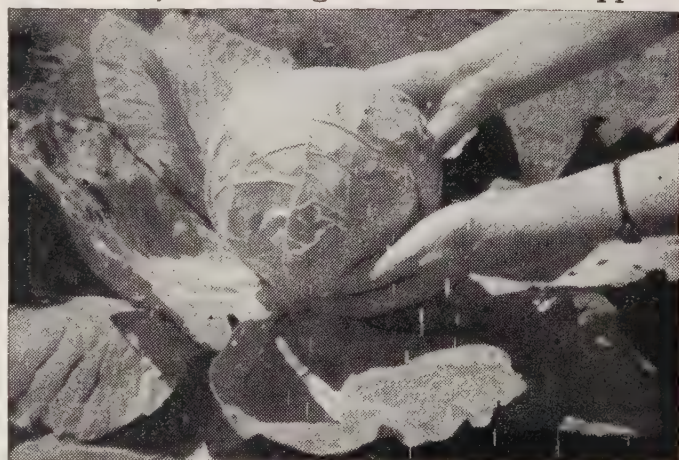
Golden Acre

65 days

Plant—11 inches tall, medium green, very compact and fast growing, short stemmed with small, cup-shaped leaves.

Head—6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 3 to 3 pounds, round with white, solid interior.

Earliest and most popular of the round-headed varieties. Used extensively by home, market gardeners and shippers.



Golden Acre

Round Dutch

71 days

Plant—10 to 12 inches tall, crinkled dark blue-green cup-shaped leaves on a short stem.

Head—7 inches in diameter x 6 inches deep, weight 4½ pounds, almost ball shaped.

Used in the East as an early market and shipping variety. Stands over winter well and does not bolt to seed easily.



Cabbage trials in N. K. & Co.'s trial grounds near Minneapolis

Mid-Season and Late Varieties

All Seasons

90 days

Replaced by Wisconsin All Seasons, a Yellows resistant variety.

American Drumhead Savoy 90 days

Plant—12 to 17 inches tall, large, broad, dark green, heavily savoyed or crinkled leaves on a medium stem.

Head—8 inches broad x 6½ inches deep, weight 5 to 6 pounds, almost round, creamy interior color.

Largest of the Savoys. Savoy types have milder, more delicate flavor than others.

Chieftain Savoy

88 days

Plant—12 to 15 inches tall, dark olive green and savoy leaved with a short stem.

Head—9 inches broad x 6½ inches deep, weight 6 to 7 pounds, drum-head type very solid, somewhat rounded at top and flat at base.

Stands a long time without bursting. Very uniform and recommended for market gardeners.

Danish Ballhead, Short Stem

100 days

Plant—12 to 16 inches tall, short stemmed, medium large, with blue-green color.

Head—8 inches in diameter, weight 5 to 7 pounds, flattened-globe shape with a stubby core. Solid, heavy; an excellent keeper.

Excellent home, market garden and shipping variety. Also a good storage cabbage and makes fine quality kraut.

Hollander Short Stem

N. K. & Co. Strain

105 days

Plant—12 to 17 inches tall, compact, short stemmed, distinct bluish-green.

Head—6 inches in diameter, weight 4 to 5 pounds, deep oval shaped head with a high core.

A Northrup, King & Co. strain. One of the best late cabbages for market and storage. Heads are small and become very solid at an early stage of growth.

Late Flat Dutch

100 days

Plant—12 to 16 inches tall, large, short stemmed, spreading with medium green leaves.

Head—12 to 14 inches in diameter x 7 inches deep, weight 10 to 12 pounds, large and flattened with a low core and white interior.

A popular large flat-headed type for home and market garden. A hardy, dependable heavy tonnage variety.



Hollander Short Stem - N. K. & Co.'s Strain

Mammoth Rock Red

100 days

Plant—14 to 20 inches tall, large, purplish-red with a partly spreading habit.

Head—8 inches deep, weight 7 pounds, round to flattened globe shape.

A standard red variety for home and market garden.

Penn State Ballhead

115 days

Plant—12 to 16 inches tall, short stemmed with medium large, blue-green leaves.

Head—8 inches in diameter x 6½ inches deep, weight 5 to 6 pounds, deep flattened-globe in shape, very solid with a creamy-white interior.

One of the most uniform types known. It has excellent keeping qualities and is also a good kraut cabbage. Outstanding for high tonnage per acre.

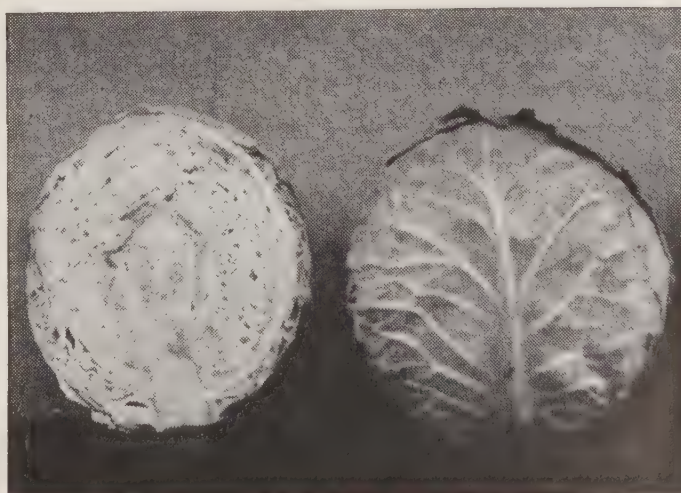
Stein's Flat Dutch

90 days

Plant—12 to 15 inches tall, dark blue-green leaves, vigorous and spreading.

Head—10 to 11 inches in diameter x 6½ inches deep, weight 10 pounds, large, deep-flat with a firm interior.

Similar to Late Flat Dutch except earlier and smaller headed. Used for fall planting in the South.



Glory of Enkhuisen

CABBAGE—Yellows-Resistant Varieties

All Head Select Y.R.

80 days

Plant—11 to 16 inches tall, slightly coarser than All Head Early, short stemmed with medium green outer leaves.

Head—9 to 10 inches wide x 7 inches deep, weight about 6 pounds, flattened with a rounded top. Firm and tender.

A good shipping and kraut variety.

Bugner

110 days

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, medium stemmed, large spreading plant with deep blue-green leaves.

Head—8 inches in diameter, weight 8 to 10 pounds, deep-globe and flattened on top.

Used extensively in some sections of the North for kraut and storage. A vigorous grower noted for large tonnage per acre.

Improved Globe

80 days

Plant—10 to 15 inches tall, large, vigorous, medium green.

Head—6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 7 to 8 pounds, compact and globular.

A Yellows resistant Glory of Enkhuizen. Developed in Wisconsin for use on Yellows infested soil. Used for kraut and shipping.

Jersey Queen

65 days

Plant—12 inches tall, upright, short stemmed, smoother and more bluish-green foliage than Jersey Wakefield.

Head—4½ inches in diameter at base x 6 inches deep, conical shaped, slightly smaller than Jersey Wakefield. Compactness allows for closer planting.

A Yellows resistant Jersey Wakefield ideal for early home and market garden.

Marion Market

75 days

Plant—12 to 16 inches tall, medium stemmed with blue-green foliage.

Head—6 inches in diameter, weight 5 to 6 pounds, round, compact.

A Yellows resistant Copenhagen Market, somewhat slower developing and larger headed. A heavy yielding mid-season cabbage for market or kraut.

Racine Market

68 days

Plant—10 to 12 inches tall, compact, short stemmed, upright distinct blue-green leaves with erect growth.

Head—6½ inches in diameter, round, solid and of good quality.

A Yellows resistant Early Copenhagen Market type. Extremely uniform. Popular with home and market gardeners as well as shippers.

Red Hollander

100 days

Plant—13 to 15 inches tall, purple-red.

Head—7 inches in diameter, weight 6 pounds, round to globe shape, solid. Smaller with a more intense color than Rock Red.

Heads mature fast, permitting early cutting if desired. Good late cabbage for storage or shipping. Highly resistant to Yellows.

Resistant Detroit

65 days

Plant—9 to 12 inches tall, short stemmed, blue-green and leafier than regular Golden Acre.

Head—6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 3 to 3½ pounds, globular to slightly flattened with a solid white interior.

A Yellows resistant Golden Acre type for early market and shipping. It matures several days ahead of Racine Market.

Wisconsin All Seasons

95 days

Plant—11 to 14 inches tall, large, upright, with dark blue-green leaves.

Head—10 to 11 inches in diameter x 6 inches deep, weight 10 pounds, large and flat with a rounded top. Does not crack easily.

A heavy yielding, hardy and resistant selection from All Seasons. An excellent late Kraut cabbage.

Wisconsin Ballhead Short Stem

90 days

Plant—12 to 16 inches tall, upright, very uniform, bluish-green leaves, short stemmed.

Head—6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 6 to 7 pounds, round, solid and compact with slightly flattened top.

A Yellows resistant Danish Ballhead developed for early fall shipping in the North. Very uniform in type and maturity. Smaller and more uniform heads than Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.

Wisconsin Golden Acre

62 days

Plant—10 inches tall, compact, dark blue-green cup-shaped leaves.

Head—6 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds. Round to deep-round with a solid interior.

A Yellows resistant selection from Golden Acre. Leaf edges more waved, plant color more blue-green than Golden Acre. Heads and framework more compact, and slightly smaller.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8

100 days

Plant—16 to 20 inches tall, upright, a little taller than Wisconsin Ballhead, blue-green leaves, a vigorous grower.

Head—7 to 8 inches in diameter, weight 7 to 9 pounds, round and becoming slightly flattened on top with maturity.

A very resistant Ballhead type. This is the first Yellows resistant cabbage released by the University of Wisconsin. A heavy yielder; desirable for storage, kraut and shipping.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Used chiefly for salads: The long narrow heads are crisp, tender and of mild flavor.

Chihili

75 days

Plant—20 inches tall, pale apple-green leaves with a very upright growth.

Head—18 to 20 inches x 4 inches in diameter, long and cylindrical with a firm and crisp interior.

Wong Bok

80 days

Plant—12 inches tall, tightly compacted with somewhat spreading light green outer leaves.

Head—10 inches x 6 inches in diameter, short oval shape with a creamy-white interior.

CARDOON

Large Smooth

A perennial about 3 feet high with greyish-green cut foliage belonging to the Globe Artichoke family. Grown for its fleshy almost spineless leaf stalks.

CARROT

Our seed is grown in the Inter-Mountain areas where climatic conditions favor best production of seed, high in germination and purity.

As with other biennials, planting stocks are selected, developed and maintained at our Minnesota breeding grounds.

Seed stocks are bred and selected for strength and uniformity of top; color, shape, smoothness and size of root. Special consideration is given to exterior and interior color, core size and texture.

The selected roots are carefully stored and the following spring resorted and planted in isolated fields for seed production.

Days shown indicate average time required to develop roots of usable size.

Chantenay

68 days

Top—15 to 19 inches tall.

Root—6 inches long x 2¼ inches wide at shoulder, tapered and stump rooted, deep orange.

An all-purpose carrot used in home and market gardens. A heavy yielder and good storage variety.

Chantenay Long Type (Oregon

or Greater Chantenay) 68 days

Top—15 to 20 inches tall.

Root—8 inches long x 2 inches wide at shoulder, longer and more tapered than regular Chantenay but stump rooted, reddish-orange.

Good for bunching and shipping or home garden use.



Long Type Chantenay

CARROT—Continued

Chantenay, Red Cored

68 days

Imperator

75 days

Top—15 to 20 inches tall.

Root—5½ inches long x 2½ inches wide at shoulder, heavy bodied, stump-rooted and slightly shorter than regular Chantenay. Uniform bright reddish-orange exterior and interior.

The best carrot for commercial canning and freezing. Excellent texture and quality of flesh. Sometimes called coreless due to uniform interior color.

Danvers Half Long

75 days

Top—16 to 20 inches tall.

Root—7½ inches long x 1¾ inches wide at shoulder, tapering and stump-rooted, coarse texture and medium orange color.

One of the leading home and market garden varieties. Can be used for bunching or bushel carrots.

Early Scarlet or Short Horn 63 days

Top—10 to 12 inches tall.

Root—3 inches long x 1½ inches wide at shoulder tapering to about 1 inch width at the stump-rooted end. The flesh is reddish-orange.

An early home and market garden type.

Top—16 to 20 inches tall.

Root—8 inches long x 2 inches wide at the top, sloping shoulders, long tapering, semi-blunt at the tip, smooth exterior and a deep orange.

A popular bunching variety with market gardeners and shippers. Especially adapted to long, warm season areas.

Imperator, Long Type

77 days

Top—16 to 20 inches tall and stronger than regular Imperator.

Root—9 to 11 inches long x 1½ inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a nearly pointed tip, smooth exterior and deep orange.

An improved strain of Imperator that is noticeably longer and more slender. Particularly adapted for use on the West Coast and in the Rio Grande Valley.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Carrot Trials at Minneapolis

Long Orange

85 days

Top—18 to 22 inches tall.

Root—10 to 12 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, tapered and pointed, rather coarse, red-orange flesh with lighter core.

A heavy yielder on loose deep soil and used extensively for stock feed. A good storage variety.

Morse's Bunching

75 days

Top—14 to 18 inches tall and weaker than regular Emperor.

Root—8 inches long x 1½ inches wide at the shoulder, slim, almost cylindrical and stump-rooted.

Very popular with market gardeners in the North. A good bunching and shipping carrot.

Oxheart

75 days

Top—15 to 18 inches tall.

Root—4 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, broad, blunt and heart-shaped, coarse texture, medium orange exterior.

Desirable for growing where top soil is heavy. A fast grower and easily harvested.



Scarlet Nantes



Red Cored Danvers

Red Cored Danvers

75 days

Top—16 to 20 inches tall.

Root—8 to 9 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, similar to regular Danvers except longer, slimmer, smoother and brighter orange-red. Excellent red cored interior.

An improved Danvers suitable for home, market garden and shipping trade.

Scarlet Nantes (Coreless)

68 days

Top—6 to 8 inches tall.

Root—6 inches long x 1½ inches wide, cylindrical, crisp and brittle, unsurpassed in quality. Core inconspicuous, uniform reddish-orange throughout.

One of the best home and market garden varieties, also used for forcing.

Improved Short White Mastodon

85 days

Top—18 to 22 inches tall.

Root—7 to 9 inches in length, heavy at shoulder tapering to a point, creamy-white, solid and crisp.

Desirable for canning in mixed vegetables and in soup. Also a heavy yielder for stock feed.

CARROT—Continued

White Belgian, Long

90 days

Top—18 to 22 inches tall.

Root—10 to 12 inches in length, heavy shoulder tapering to tip, pure white flesh, exposed crown light green in color.

Used exclusively for stock feeding.

Yellow Belgian

90 days

Top—18 to 22 inches tall.

Root—12 to 14 inches in length, thick shouldered and tapering, pale lemon-yellow rough exterior.

Used chiefly for stock feed. It is the giant among carrots, immensely productive and nutritious.

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower seed, formerly produced exclusively in Europe, is now also satisfactorily grown in this country. The seed is in every way comparable to foreign grown stocks. We offer both early maturing and main crop strains of excellent quality.

The number of days shown indicates the time required to develop marketable heads from the setting of plants to open field.

Snowball No. 16 (Domestic) 65 days

Plant—dwarf and compact in growth with long upright leaves.

Head—6½ inches in diameter, average weight 2 pounds, large, flattened pure white curds free from leaflets.

Most satisfactory strain for main crop fall harvest. Widely accepted for home and market garden.

Snowdrift (Domestic) 65 days

Plant—more vigorous strain of Snowball with tall, erect medium green outer leaves.

Head—7 inches in diameter, about 2 pounds in weight, large, deep, snowy-white curds.

Very similar to Snowball No. 16, except matures more evenly. Popular for both home and market garden.

Super Snowball (Imported) 52 days

Plant—dwarfer and earlier than Snowball. Leaves medium large and adapted to tying.

Head—about 6½ inches in diameter, weight about 1¾ pounds, compact and very white. A flatter, thinner curd than Snowball No. 16.

Desirable for home, market gardening and freezing where earliness is first consideration.

St. Valentine (Broccoli type) 70 days

Plant—32 inches tall, bluish-green, erect and leafy.

Head—3 to 5 inches in diameter, compact, curved and white.

Widely grown on the West Coast as a winter crop, but not adapted to the short hot summers of the East and Middle West.



Cauliflower, Snowball No. 16

CELERY

A specialty crop grown in many localities throughout the country where soil and climate are adapted to its culture. We obtain our stocks from the best specialist celery seed growers and carry a full line of the more popular varieties.

Days indicated can only be relative as a crop so widely grown is dependent on local climatic factors.

Green Varieties

Easy Blanching 110 days

Plant—20 inches tall, upright, fairly compact and uniform.

Stalk—7 inches in length, thick, solid and light green.

An early maturing variety suitable for home and market garden.

Giant Pascal 140 days

Plant—24 inches tall, dark green foliage, large heart that blanches to a creamy-white.

Stalk—8 inches in length, thick, solid and crisp with a good "nutty" flavor.

A popular late variety for home use or market trade as it stores well.

Summer Pascal 120 days

Plant—18 inches tall, a dwarfer and stockier type than other Pascals with a small leaf that trims well.

Stalk—7 inches in length, solid, crisp and meaty.

A very popular green variety for home or market garden. Outstandingly good stem character but rather brittle for shipping.

Utah or Golden Crisp 125 days

Plant—20 to 24 inches tall, compact, erect, full-hearted.

Stalk—8 inches in length, solid, stringless, with a distinct "nutty" flavor.

A very desirable green celery for fall planting, maturing about a week ahead of Giant Pascal. It is very tender but is adapted to long distance shipping and is excellent for home garden and local market.

White Plume 115 days

Plant—16 inches tall, dwarf, spreading, bright green tinged with white.

Stalk—6½ inches in length, slender, silver-white, tender and of good flavor.

An early type with a lighter, more silvery-white color than other varieties. A home garden sort suited to soup making.

Yellow Varieties

Cornell No. 19 100 days

Plant—23 to 25 inches tall, erect with compact uniform growth.

Stalk—10 inches in length, thick and crisp. A long, full-hearted type of excellent quality that blanches easily.

Developed by the N. Y. State Agric. Exp. Station. This is a cross between Golden Self Blanching and Utah and combines top quality with resistance to Fusarium disease. This strain is especially adapted to Northern muck soils and is good for home, market gardening or shipping.

Golden Plume or Wonderful

115 days

Plant—20 inches tall, leafy, semi-dwarf in habit.

Stalk—7 inches in length, good firm stalks blanching to golden yellow.

Slightly earlier and shorter than Golden Self-Blanching. Its attractive appearance and fine quality make it desirable for home and market garden use.

Golden Self-Blanching (American)

120 days

Plant—18 to 24 inches tall, uniformly compact.

Stalk—7 inches in length, thick, solid and of good flavor and quality. Blanches well.

A well established variety popular with home and market gardeners.



A Section of N.K. & Co.'s Celery Trials

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery

Giant Smooth Prague **110 days**

Plant—spreading, celery-like in character.

Root—2 to 3 inches in diameter, bulbous and knobby.

Bulbs used chiefly for flavoring in soups because of delicious celery-like flavor.

CHERVIL

Curled **60 days**

Resembling parsley, it has finely curled bright green leaves. They are pungently aromatic and used for garnishing and flavoring.

CHICORY

Large Rooted Magdeborg **120 days** **Witloof or French Endive** **140 days**

Plant—15 inches tall, medium green, upright dandelion-like foliage with fairly narrow leaves.

Root—12 to 14 inches long, tapered and white.

The dried, ground, roasted roots are often mixed with coffee. Leaves can be fed to poultry as a tonic.

Plant—15 to 18 inches, smooth, long, medium dark green, slightly darker than Magdeborg.

Inner leaves and heart are used in salads.

In the fall, roots can be reset and forced indoors. The resulting second-growth crown is self-blanching and excellent for winter-time salads.

CHIVES

Plant—10 inches tall, bushy with thin onion-like leaves.

A hardy perennial of the onion family. Stems are used for flavoring soups, salads, stews and the purple flowers are highly decorative.

COLLARDS

Cabbage **70 days** **True Georgia** **80 days**

Plant—24 to 30 inches tall, large, bluish-green crumpled leaves that form a loose head with cabbage flavor.

Used for greens principally in the South where the summer climate is too warm for cabbage.

Plant—30 to 36 inches tall, upright, large blue-green crumpled leaves.

A leafy, non-heading plant of the cabbage family that produces greens under adverse conditions of heat and poor soil. Grown chiefly in the South.



One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Sweet Corn Trial Grounds Near Minneapolis

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Large Leaved

45 days

Plant—rounded, thick, medium grey-green tender leaves that grow in the form of a rosette.

Sometimes called Lamb's Lettuce. Used in salads or cooked like Spinach.

SWEET CORN

Since 1884, Northrup, King & Co. have been actively engaged in the production and merchandising of sweet corn. Throughout the years all sweet corn produced has been grown under the direction of trained personnel. During this period nearly all the strains of standard open pollinated varieties have been improved and several new varieties have been originated and introduced.

During the last 26 years, new and more effective corn breeding methods have been developed. The same principles of breeding that have made hybrid field corn what it is today have been applied to sweet corn. As a result of this work, sweet corn hybrids are replacing most of the older open pollinated varieties.

This method of corn breeding involves the development of pure lines or strains (inbreds) by years of inbreeding and careful selection. The process requires at least five years to develop each inbred parent. During the inbreeding work, countless undesirable plants are discarded for each one selected and perpetuated. Vigor and size are necessarily sacrificed for purity and uniformity. Then, after two selected compatible inbreds are crossed, hybrid vigor results and the single cross hybrid is superior in every respect to the corn from which the inbred parents originated. These points of superiority are increased yield, more vigorous growth, disease resistance, greater plant and ear uniformity as well as better quality.

Seed should not be saved from corn planted with hybrid seed because there is a genetic break up with definite loss in vigor and uniformity as compared with the first generation hybrid seed. A true hybrid variety must be newly crossed for each seed crop with carefully maintained parent lines. This is done by alternate planting of the inbred parents, through detasseling of the female rows, careful roguing and proper isolation from other varieties.

Northrup, King & Co. started inbreeding and crossing sweet corn in 1922, and were one of the first to institute such an intensive breeding program. Today our sweet corn breeding and trial grounds are among the largest in the country. Modern principles and techniques are used to originate new and better hybrids for all classes of trade.

Maturity dates are from emergence to canning or eating stage.



A Northrup, King & Co. Hybrid Sweet Corn Production Field in Idaho

SWEET CORN—Continued

Yellow Hybrids

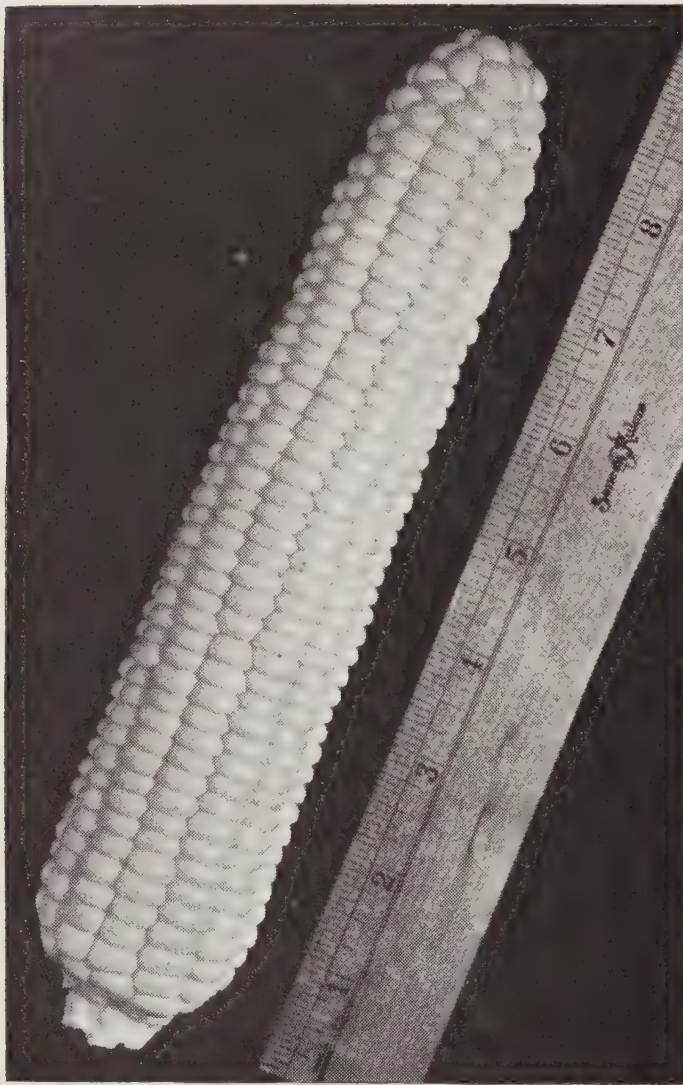
Carmelcross

77 days

Plant—5½ feet tall, vigorous, foliage scant, few suckers, early.

Ear—7 inches long x 1⅞ inches diameter, 12 to 14 rows, light yellow, kernels deep and medium wide, ear blocky, quality fair to good.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at the Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. It has an unusually large ear for such an early corn, is widely adapted and popular with home and market gardeners.



Golden Bounty

Golden Bounty

84 days

Plant—7½ feet to 8 feet tall, vigorous, wilt resistant, very few suckers, tassels and silks yellow. Ears are borne 8 inches higher and the shank is longer than Golden Cross Strains. Therefore more adapted to mechanical picking than Golden Cross NC or VT20.

Ear—9 inches long x 1⅞ inches diameter, 12 to 14 rows, bright yellow, kernels deep and medium wide, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. An improved Golden Cross type developed to meet the demand for a taller plant with a higher ear and fewer suckers.

Excellent hybrid for home, market gardeners, canners and freezers. Quality is equal to Golden Cross.

Golden Cross NC

85 days

Plant—6½ to 7 feet tall, vigorous, wilt resistant, suckers moderately, tassels and silks yellow.

Ear—8 inches long x 1¾ inches diameter, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow, kernels deep and medium wide, excellent quality.

Developed by Dr. Glenn Smith at Purdue University. Perhaps the most widely adapted and known yellow hybrid, this popular corn is used by home and market gardeners, canners and freezers.

Golden Cross VT20

83 days

Plant—6½ to 7½ feet tall, vigorous, wilt resistant, suckers less than NC strain, tassels mixed brown and yellow.

Ear—8 to 8½ inches long x 1⅞ inches diameter, 12 to 14 rows, deeper golden yellow than Golden Cross NC, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. A popular, widely adapted strain of Golden Cross widely used in the Midwest by canners and freezers. Will withstand adverse conditions better than Golden Cross NC.



Golden Cross VT20

Golden Glory**79 days**

Plant—7 to 7½ feet tall, very vigorous, unusual spring vigor, foliage dark green, very few suckers, tassels mostly brown, silks pink and yellow.

Ear—8 inches long x 1⅞ inches diameter, 12 to 16 rows, lighter yellow than Golden Cross NC, kernels deep and very narrow, ear blocky, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. Recommended as companion crop to Ioana or Golden Cross as it is nearly a week earlier, but otherwise similar. A very fine, widely adapted hybrid for canners, freezers, and market gardeners.

Golden Rocket**67 days**

Plant—5 to 6 feet tall, foliage sparse and dark green, few suckers.

Ear—7 to 7½ inches long x 1¾ inches diameter, 10 to 12 rows, medium yellow, kernels fairly deep and medium wide, quality good.

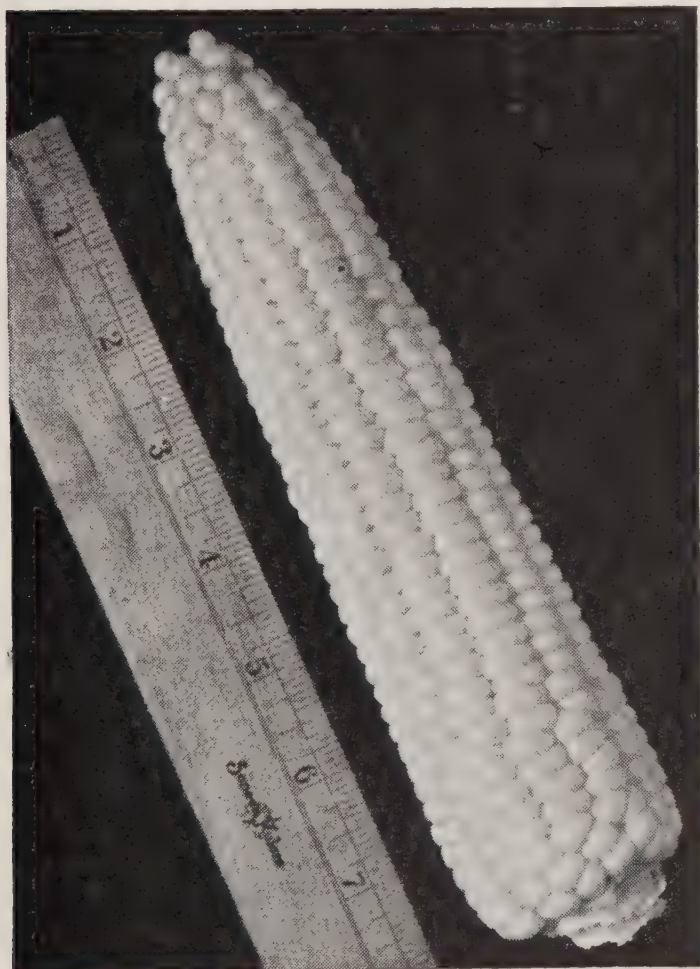
Developed by Northrup, King and Co. and introduced as an early market corn, it is also used by some canners in extremely short season areas. Unusually fine quality for such an early corn, and a much better plant type than most hybrids in the same maturity class.

Hybrid 407**82 days**

Plant—6 to 6½ feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, tassels mostly brown.

Ear—8 inches long x 1⅝ inches diameter, 12 rowed, slimmer, more cylindrical ear than Golden Cross, small cob, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. Especially adapted for whole ear frozen pack or canning whole ear. Also used for whole kernel pack by canners.

**Golden Rocket****Hybrid B2****80 days**

Plant—5 to 6 feet tall, suckers moderately, a Golden Bantam type plant adapted to Northern areas.

Ear—5½ to 6½ inches long, slim, cylindrical, 8 rows, butter yellow, small cob, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. primarily for packing or freezing as whole ear corn-on-the-cob. Also popular with home and market gardeners as early 8-row corn.

Hybrid E5**81 days**

Plant—6 feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, yellow tassels and silks, adapted to Northern areas.

Ear—6½ to 7½ inches long x 1¾ inches in diameter, primarily 12 rowed kernels medium wide, ear blocky, quality good.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. Being earlier, it makes a good companion crop for Golden Cross Bantam, and is popular with home and market gardeners as well as canners.

Hybrid G7**74 days**

Plant—5 feet tall, suckers slightly, yellow tassels and silks.

Ear—5½ to 6½ inches long x 1¼ inches diameter, 8 rowed, kernels medium width.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. A very early top quality 8 row hybrid of the Golden Bantam type developed for home and market garden use.

Hybrid J9**81 days**

Plant—6 feet tall, similar to Hybrid E5.

Ear—6½ to 7½ inches long x 1½ inches diameter, 8 to 12 rows, slender, cylindrical, medium yellow, kernels deep, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. for corn-on-the-cob pack. Very tender and delicious kernels.

Hybrid M13**72 days**

Plant—5 feet tall, similar to G7.

Ear—5½ to 6½ inches long, 8 rows, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. Very similar to Hybrid G7 but a little earlier and more uniform.

Illinois No. 10**89 days**

Plant—7½ to 7¾ feet tall, vigorous, foliage dark green, stalk sturdy, very few suckers, ear borne high and adapted to mechanical picking.

Ear—8 inches long x 2 inches diameter, 12 to 16 rows, medium yellow, kernels deep and medium wide, quality fair.

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen at University of Illinois. A very hardy and vigorous hybrid. Popular in the South as a shipping corn.

SWEET CORN—Continued

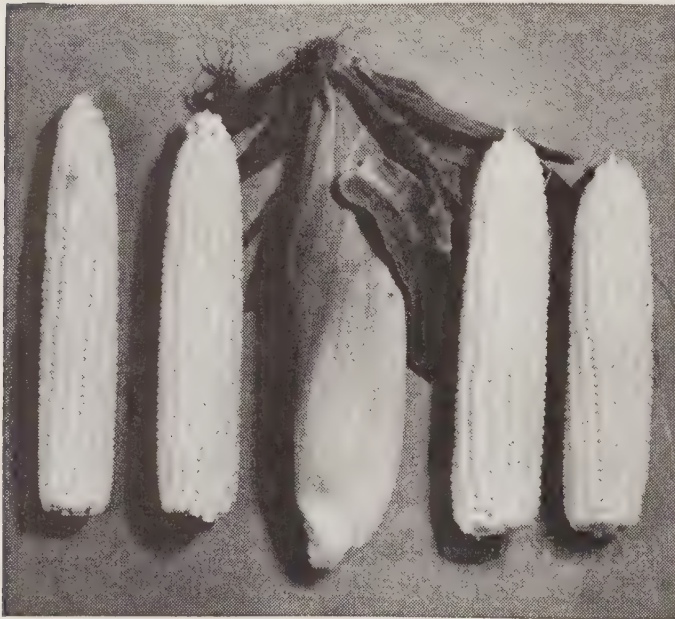
Ioana

87 days

Plant—7 to 7½ feet tall, vigorous, foliage dark green, somewhat tolerant to ear worm damage, suckering sparse, wilt resistant, tassels mostly brown, silks pink and yellow.

Ear—8 inches long x 1⅞ inches diameter, 12 to 16 rows, light yellow, kernels deep and of medium width, ear type blocky, good quality.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. Widely adapted and especially popular in the South. Very productive, excellent for home, market garden, shipping and canning whole kernel or cream style.



Ioana

Lincoln

83 days

Plant—6 feet tall, vigorous, stalk sturdy, suckers slightly, wilt resistant.

Ear—7½ inches long x 2 inches in diameter, 12 to 16 rows, tapered to tip, medium yellow, quality good.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. A large and attractive ear popular with home and market gardeners in the East.

Marcross (C6 x C13)

72 days

Plant—5 feet tall, stalks short but sturdy, few suckers, wilt resistant.

Ear—7 inches long x 2 inches diameter, 10 to 14 rows, medium to light yellow, wide kernels, ear blocky and carried low, quality fair to good.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. An early market and home garden type.

Tendergold

78 days

Plant—6 feet tall, foliage medium to dark green, sturdy stalk, few suckers, wilt resistant.

Ear—7½ inches long x 1⅞ inches diameter, 10 to 14 rows, cylindrical, medium yellow, kernel medium wide and deep.

A second early hybrid, popular with home and market gardeners. Very high quality.

Hybrid Golden Country Gentleman

96 days

Plant—7½ to 8 feet tall, very vigorous, foliage dark green, sturdy stalk, no suckers, high ear.

Ear—8 to 8½ inches long x 2 inches diameter, staggered rows, medium yellow, narrow deep shoe peg kernels of fair to good quality; high yielding.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. Recommended chiefly for canning cream style pack.

Hybrid Blend 8 Row Bantam

70 to 80 days

Plant—5 to 6 feet tall, Golden Bantam type.

Ear—5½ to 6½ inches long, primarily 8 rowed, kernels medium deep and wide.

A popular and dependable Northrup, King & Co. introduction of four or more mechanically blended, early 8 row hybrids. Especially suited to home gardens, will give best quality hybrid ears over extended picking period.

Hybrid Blend, 12 Row Bantam

80 to 90 days

Plant—6½ to 7½ feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, widely adapted.

Ear—Mostly 12, some 10 and 14 rowed.

A formula mixture of four or more of the best yellow, chiefly 12 row hybrids of early to midseason maturity. Especially desirable for the home gardener as he can harvest choice ears for roasting, canning or freezing from the same planting over an extended period. This blend will give home gardeners the hybrid advantages of higher yield, better quality and disease resistance without all ears reaching maturity at one time.



Uniform Growth in N.K. & Co.'s Sweet Corn

White Hybrids

Country Gentleman Types

Illinois 15

92 days

Plant—7 feet tall, vigorous, stalk sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—8 inches long, slightly tapered, staggered rows, pearly-white.

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen at the University of Illinois. Recommended for canning whole kernel or cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

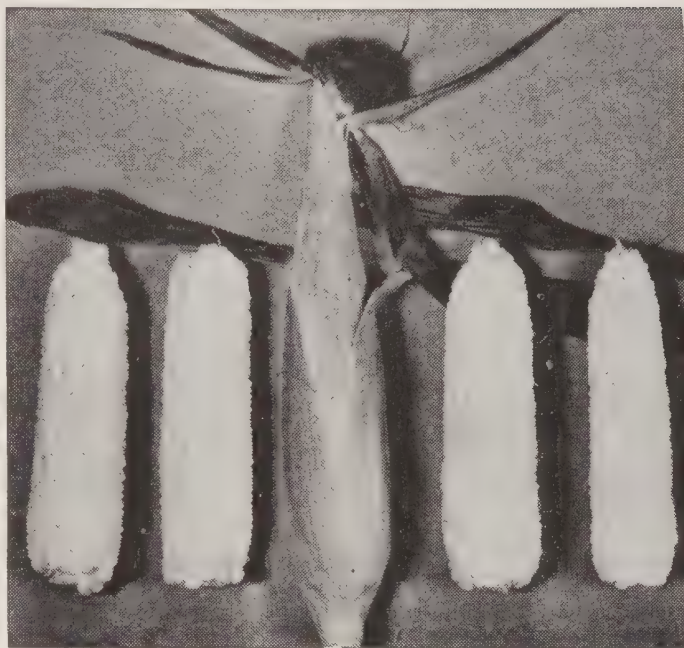
logent 11

98 days

Plant—8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, foliage dark green, stalk sturdy, very few suckers, ear carried high.

Ear—8 inches long, staggered rows, pearly-white shoe peg kernels of good depth and quality.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. Recommended for canning whole kernel or cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.



logent 11

Evergreen Types

Hybrid Evergreen (Double Cross)

90 days

Plant—7½ feet tall, very vigorous, stalks sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—7½ inches long x 2 inches diameter, 16 to 20 rows, pearly-white, ear blocky, quality good.

Developed by Northrup, King and Co. Very productive. Not as uniform in maturity as a single cross, making it more desirable for home and market gardeners.

Illinois 14 x 11

93 days

Plant—8 feet tall, vigorous, stalk sturdy, few suckers, good ear height.

Ear—8 inches long, cylindrical, 16 to 20 rows, kernels narrow, deep and of good quality.

A heavy yielder adapted to canning whole kernel and cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

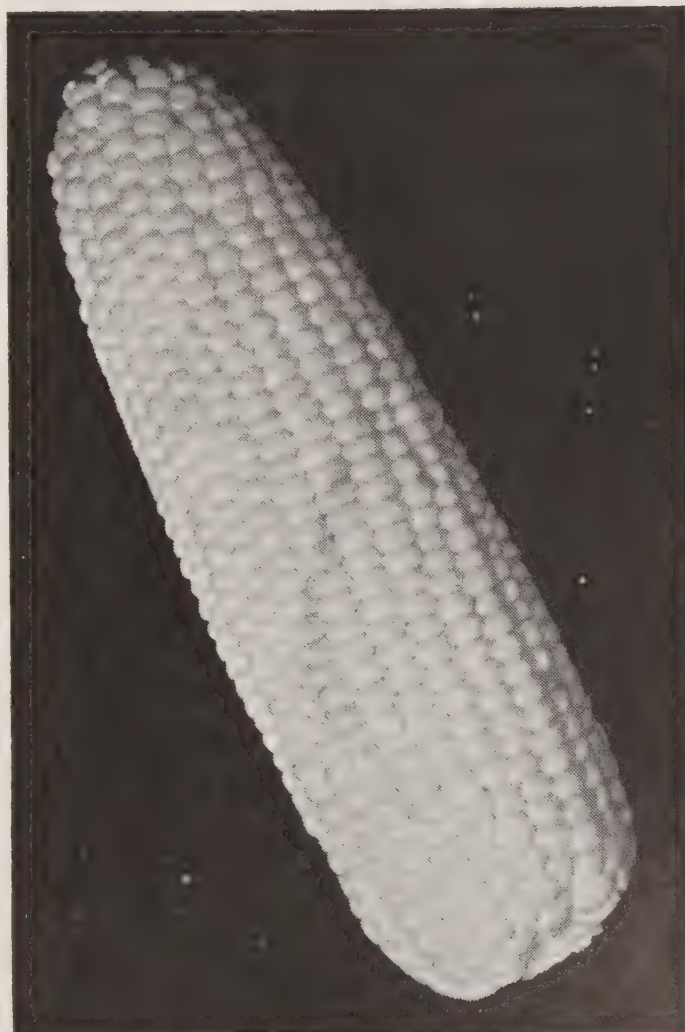
Illinois 14 x 13

93 days

Plant—8 feet tall, vigorous, very few suckers, ear carried high.

Ear—7 inches long, slightly tapering, 16 to 18 rows, kernels semi-narrow, deep, and of good quality.

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen at University of Illinois. Recommended for canning whole kernel and cream style pack. Suited to mechanical picking.



logreen

SWEET CORN—Hybrid Evergreen Types—Continued

logreen 191 x 12E

88 days

Plant—7½ to 8 feet tall, vigorous, foliage dark green, sturdy stalk with very little suckering.

Ear—7 to 7½ inches long, 16 to 20 rows, diameter 2½ inches, kernels semi-narrow, deep and of good quality.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College. An early maturing, widely adapted white hybrid, especially valuable where maturity is a factor. Very productive, it is recommended for canning cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

logreen 56

95 days

Plant—8 to 8½ feet tall, foliage dark green, stalk sturdy, virtually no suckers,

Ear—7½ to 8 inches long x 2¼ inches diameter, 20 to 26 rows, pearly-white, kernels narrow and very deep, ear type blocky, quality good.

A heavy yielder adapted to mechanical picking. One of the most popular recent developments in this class.

Open Pollinated — Yellow Varieties

Bantam or Golden Evergreen

95 days

Plant—6 to 7 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk heavy, few suckers.

Ear—7 to 8 inches long, slightly tapered, 10 to 14 rows, broad, deep yellow kernels, quality fair.

A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A medium late variety for home and market garden.

Earliest Golden Sweet, 8 Row

(Golden Gem Type)

70 days

Plant—4 feet tall, stalk thin, few suckers.

Ear—6 to 7 inches long, cylindrical, mainly 8 rowed, medium yellow, quality excellent.

One of the earliest high quality yellow varieties, popular with home and market gardeners in the North.

Extra Early Golden Bantam 76 days

Plant—4½ to 5 feet tall, foliage medium green, moderate suckering.

Ear—7 inches long, straight and cylindrical, mostly 8 rowed, medium golden yellow, quality excellent.

Our strain is a re-combination of the best selected inbred lines from our breeding grounds resulting in an unusually vigorous, uniform and productive stock. Especially adapted to home gardens where early eating corn is desired. This variety is especially popular in Northern areas and is unsurpassed in quality.

Gill's Golden Early Market 73 days

Plant—5 feet tall, few suckers.

Ear—6 to 7 inches long, chunky, slightly tapered, 10 to 12 rows, kernels medium to light yellow, quality fair.

An extra early yellow variety adapted to home and market garden use in Northern short season areas.



Extra Early Golden Bantam

Golden Bantam Standard

83 days

Plant—5 to 5½ feet tall, foliage medium green, moderate suckering.

Ear—7¼ inches long, cylindrical, mostly 8 rowed, kernels medium yellow, quality excellent.

A vigorous and productive strain. Most popular strain of Golden Bantam for the Central States. Planted to follow Extra Early Golden Bantam in Northern latitudes.

Golden Giant

84 days

Plant—5 to 6 feet tall, foliage dark green, stalk medium thick, few suckers.

Ear—7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 16 rows, kernels medium yellow and medium deep, quality good.

A cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. An old variety popular with home gardeners wanting large, yellow ears of midseason maturity.

Golden Sunshine**77 days**

Plant—5½ feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk fairly sturdy, few suckers.
Ear—6½ inches long, 10 to 14 rows, kernels creamy-yellow, quality good.
 A cross between Golden Bantam and Early Market. Early and popular with home and market gardeners in short season areas.

Whipples Yellow**85 days**

Plant—6 to 6½ feet tall, foliage medium green, stalk thick, few suckers.
Ear—7 inches long, tapered, 12 to 16 rows, kernels medium yellow and medium deep, quality fair to good.
 A second early variety with a large ear. A vigorous dependable grower, tolerant to heat and drouth.

Open Pollinated — White Varieties**Black Mexican****88 days**

Plant—6 feet tall, foliage dark green, heavily suckered.
Ear—7 inches long, 8 rows, kernels bluish-white in eating stage turning to blue-black as ear ripens, quality excellent.
 Many gardeners consider this variety the sweetest and most delicious table corn grown.

Early Evergreen**96 days**

Plant—8 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk sturdy, few suckers.
Ear—8 inches long, cylindrical to tapered, 14 to 18 rows, kernels pearly-white, deep, ranging from broad to narrow.
 Similar to Stowell's Evergreen except about 4 days earlier.

**Country Gentleman****Gill's Early Market White****75 days**

Plant—4½ feet tall, foliage medium green, moderate suckering.
Ear—6½ inches long, tapered, 10 to 12 rows, kernels dull white, wide and shallow, quality fair.
 Earliest white corn for home and market garden.

Howling Mob**85 days**

Plant—7 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk stiff, few suckers.
Ear—7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 16 rows, kernels quite shallow, quality fair.
 A second early white variety suitable for home, market gardeners or shippers.

Oregon Evergreen**98 days**

Plant—8 to 9 feet tall, quite similar to Stowell's Evergreen.
Ear—8 inches long, 14 to 16 rows, kernels deeper and wider than Narrow Grain Evergreen. Husk is long and tight affording ear worm tolerance and protection in shipping.
 Especially adapted to home and market gardens on the West Coast.

Country Gentleman (Shoepeg)**96 days**

Plant—7 feet tall, foliage dark green, stalk slender, few suckers.
Ear—7 inches long, cylindrical to tapering, kernels pearly-white, deep, narrow, in irregular staggered rows, flavor good.
 A standard late variety for home and market gardeners as well as commercial canners. Widely used but most popular in the Central U. S.

Stowell's Evergreen**100 days**

Plant—8 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalks sturdy, few suckers.
Ear—8 inches long, cylindrical to tapered, 14 to 18 rows, kernels pearly-white, fairly broad and quite deep.
 This is a standard late variety for home and market gardener and canner. A dependable and productive variety where season is long.

SWEET CORN—Open Pollinated Yellow Types

Truckers Favorite

78 days

Plant—7½ feet tall, foliage dark green, few suckers. Stands cold well.

Ear—8 inches long, cylindrical, 10 to 16 rows, quality only fair.

This variety is an edible garden type field corn with starchy kernel, more vigorous growth and greater tolerance to heat, disease and ear worm than true sweet corn. Used chiefly for roasting ears in the South.

Whipples White

89 days

Plant—6 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, moderate suckering, a heavy fodder yield.

Ear—6½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, kernels deep and medium narrow, quality fair.

A vigorous strong growing, second early white variety. Popular for home and market garden use.



Stowell's Evergreen

POPCORN

Minhybrid 250 (White Hulless)

83 days

Plant—4½ to 5 feet tall, vigorous grower, stalk slender.

Ear—4 inches long, chunky, irregular rows, slender white kernels.

Developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station. More tender kernels, less hull and higher popping expansion than Japanese Hulless.

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass

45 days

Plant—8 inches, leaves finely cut, deep green and curled.

A fast growing annual used for garnishing and salads with a pleasant pungent flavor.

True Water Cress

180 days

Plant—spreading habit, leaves mildly pungent, small, thick, bright green and divided.

A hardy aquatic perennial adapted to culture in cool, very moist situations such as banks of streams or springs.

Upland

45 days

Plant—4 inches high, growth dwarf, leaves, medium green, small, notched and oval shaped, mildly pungent.

Excellent in salads and as a garnish. Leaves similar in appearance and flavor to True Water Cress but plant adapted to upland culture.

**Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds
Are Only of One Quality —
The Finest That We Can Produce!**

CUCUMBER

Cucumbers require a warm, rich, light, well drained soil and are rather susceptible to adverse weather conditions, insects and disease. Considerable breeding work has been done in recent years in developing improved varieties of better shape, color, yield and disease resistance. We carry on extensive seed stock selection and improvement work.

The number of days given indicates approximate time from planting seed to usable stage, whether for pickling or slicing.

A & C (Colorado)

68 days

Vine—vigorous, leaves dark green and broad.

Fruit—8 to 10 inches long by 2½ to 3 inches thick, cylindrical, slight taper at ends, dark green. Small seed cavity, white spine.

Holds color well and recommended for slicing and shipping. Very popular in Southeastern states for long distance shipping.

Boston Pickling

57 days

Vine—vigorous, prolific, leaves dark green and broad.

Fruit—5 to 6 inches long x 2½ to 3 inches thick, blunt ended, dark green. Black spine.

A standard pickling type but not as uniform as National Pickling.

Chicago Pickling

58 days

Vine—strong grower, good leaf coverage.

Fruit—6 to 7 inches long x 2¾ inches thick, slightly tapered, less cylindrical than National Pickling, medium dark green. Black spine.

Very popular with pickle packers and an excellent pickling variety for home and market garden use.

Cubit

70 days

Vine—fairly vigorous, leaves dark green and medium sized.

Fruit—8 to 10 inches long x 2 to 2½ inches thick, uniformly cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green; flesh thick, seed cavity small. White spine.

Well adapted to shipping and fresh market. Holds attractive color until quite large.

Davis Perfect

65 days

Vine—vigorous, leaves medium green and broad.

Fruit—8 to 9 inches long x 2½ to 3 inches thick, thick-set at center and tapered at both ends, medium to dark green with light green stripes at tip. White spine.

An old variety that is still popular for home and market garden purposes.

Earliest of All

60 days

Vine—vigorous and productive, medium sized leaves.

Fruit—7 to 8 inches long x 2½ to 2¾ inches thick, symmetrical, dark green, smooth. White spine.

Primarily used by Southern growers as an early shipper. Holds color well and is suitable for synthetic dills.



Three Pickling Cucumbers

CUCUMBER—Continued

Early Fortune

65 days

Vine—dark green, medium sized leaves giving good coverage.

Fruit—8 to 9 inches long x $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches thick, cylindrical to somewhat bulging at center, slightly tapered at blossom end, good dark green color with yellow-green stripes. White spine.

An excellent slicing variety grown extensively in home and market gardens.



Early Fortune

Early Frame or Short Green 58 days

An old variety largely replaced by Chicago Pickling.

Early Green Cluster

54 days

An old variety largely replaced by National Pickling.

Early Russian

52 days

Vine—fast grower, leaves medium dark green.

Fruit—5 inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, slightly oval with rounded ends, smooth, medium green in color. Black spine.

A first early pickling variety most adapted to Northern short season areas.

Klondike

58 days

Vine—dark green, medium sized leaves.

Fruit—7 to 8 inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, blunt-ended, cylindrical, smooth, dark green. White spine.

Holds color well. Used for shipping from South for market and synthetic dill processing. Similar to Earliest of All but slightly later in season.

Lemon

64 days

Vine—very prolific.

Fruit— $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, small, lemon shaped, flat at stem and blossom end, flecked brown on yellow skin. Black spine.

Used for pickles and salads. Crisp and well flavored.

Longfellow

72 days

Vine—vigorous, medium green, large leaves.

Fruit—12 to 14 inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, well shaped, dark green; thick flesh and small seed cavity. White spine.

Suited to outdoor or greenhouse culture. Desirable for shipping as it holds color well.



Individual Plant of Market Cucurbit in N.K. & Co.'s Trial Ground

Long Green

70 days

Vine—vigorous, dark green, broad leaves, giving good coverage.

Fruit—8 to 11 inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, large, cylindrical, with rounded ends, slight taper, slightly rougher and more warted than other slicing varieties. Black spine.

Very desirable and widely used for slicing and making ripe pickles. Popular with home gardeners.

Marketer

65 days

Vine—very vigorous, dark green medium sized leaves.

Fruit—8 to 10 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, long, slim, uniform with abrupt taper at stem end and fairly rounded blossom end, very dark green, smooth, solid white flesh, small seed cavity. White spine.

A recent introduction, gaining in popularity. Good color, long, slim shape and firm flesh make it one of the best new slicer and shipper varieties.

National Pickling

54 days

Vine—productive, leaves dark green and medium large; foliage gives good coverage for fruit.

Fruit— $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green. Black spine.

Developed under direction of the National Pickle Packers Assn., at the Michigan Agricultural College. Our strain is outstanding in uniformity and high yield and is widely used by pickle packers for all types of processing. Has excellent pickling qualities.

N. K. & Co. Pickling

58 days

Vine—productive, leaf size and color medium green, more vigor than National Pickling and slightly less than Chicago Pickling, heavy foliage provides good fruit coverage.

Fruit—5 to 7 inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, slightly slimmer than National and Chicago Pickling, and less tapered than Chicago Pickling. Black Spine.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. for an intermediate type between Chicago

and National Pickling. Normally gives a little more fruit length for the same diameter.

Snow's Pickling

54 days

Replaced by National Pickling.

Straight 8

66 days

Vine—vigorous and productive, dark green broad leaves affording good coverage.

Fruit—7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, cylindrical, rounded blunt ends, rich dark green and remarkably free from striping. White spine.

Unusually uniform, dark green slicing variety. Desirable for shipping, market trade and home garden.

Stays Green (Black Diamond)

60 days

Vine—vigorous, dark green, medium sized leaf.

Fruit—6 to 8 inches long x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, mainly blunt ended, glossy dark green with lighter stripes at blossom end. White spine.

Used by Southern growers for an early, long distance shipper and for synthetic dills.

West Indian Gherkin (Burr Gherkin)

60 days

Vine—vigorous grower, abundant foliage, small leaves similar to those of water-melon.

Fruit—2 inches long x 1 inch thick, small, oval shape, light green. Heavily spined.

Used exclusively for pickles. Makes excellent pickles when used very young. Mature fruits become thin fleshed and seedy. A different species than ordinary cucumber sorts.

White Wonder

58 days

Vine—good vigor, leaves medium large and medium green.

Fruit—7 inches long x 3 inches thick, cylindrical with rounded ends, ivory-white color. White spine.

A novelty with real merit and excellent eating quality. Popular in the South.

DANDELION

Improved Thick Leaf (Arlington Thick Leaf)

Plant—semi-erect, leaves dark green and broad, forming a 14 to 18 inch rosette, thick, tender and easily blanched.

Primarily used for early spring greens.

DILL

Mammoth Long Island—70 days

Plant—annual, 2 to 2½ feet tall, vigorous, finely divided leaves and flattened, bitterly aromatic seeds borne profusely in dense umbels or clusters.

Flower heads and partially matured seed clusters are used for flavoring pickles and kraut.

EGG PLANT

Seeds are usually started indoors and the seedlings transplanted outdoors after all frost danger is past. The number of days indicated below denote approximate time until edible fruits are produced.

Black Beauty

80 days

Plant—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, compact, large green leaves. Produces well.

Fruit—smooth, dark purple, oval to deep globe shape, blunt ended, good quality and flavor. Spineless.

Fairly early, widely adapted and most popular for home and market garden as the fruits are shapely and hold their color well after picking.

New York Spineless

83 days

Plant—30 to 36 inches tall, erect, vigorous, branched and prolific.

Fruit—smooth, glossy dark purple, a little larger and longer than Black Beauty.

Very acceptable for home garden and shipping.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian

90 days

Replaced by Full Heart Batavian.

Full Heart Batavian (Escarolle)

85 days

Plant—12 inches across, upright to spreading growth, deep green, slightly crumpled, closely bunched center leaves producing a well blanched heart.

Excellent for home and market gardeners and shippers. Often planted in late June or early July in the North for a late fall crop.

Green Curled

95 days

Plant—16 inches across, medium green, deeply cut and fringed outer leaves. Leaves can be tied up for further blanching.

Excellent for salads, garnishing and withstands adverse conditions of heat and dry weather.

White Curled

95 days

Plant—plant type similar to Green Curled with pale green nearly white leaves and creamy-white heart.

FENNEL

Florence (Finocchio or Italian)

110 days

Plant—26 to 34 inches tall, with broad overlapping stalks similar to celery. Forms a bulb-like enlargement at base of stem.

The sweet anise-flavored bulb is used for seasoning soups. Pieces of the succulent stems add flavor and aroma to salads.

KALE

A hardy, non-heading variety of the Cabbage family used for greens. It is extremely high in vitamin content. The leaves are especially tender and delicious after exposure to light frosts.

Dwarf Blue Scotch 55 days

Plant—12 to 15 inches tall, upright, leaves large, finely curled and attractive blue-green. Exceptionally hardy.

Dwarf Green Curled 55 days

Plant—12 to 14 inches tall, leaves large, bright green, finely curled and plumed. Hardy, popular and widely grown.

Siberian or Sprouts 65 days

Plant—12 to 15 inches tall, sprawling growth, leaves large, blue-green, rather coarse and with frilled edges.

Very hardy and largely grown in the South.

Tall Green Curled 60 days

Plant—24 to 30 inches tall, leaves abundant, large, curled and deep green. A tall stemmed scotch type.



Dark Green Curled Kale

Thousand Headed (Jersey) 70 days

Plant—4 to 5 feet tall, leaves large, thick, smooth and dark green.

A productive variety grown for chicken and stock feed.

KOHL RABI

A member of the Cabbage family grown for its mildly turnip-flavored, bulb-like swollen stem which forms above the ground.

Early Purple Vienna 60 days

Plant—8 to 10 inches tall, leaf and stem purplish-green.

Bulb—2 inches in diameter, flattened globe shape, skin reddish-purple; flesh white.

A standard variety used in home and market gardens. Edible when about 2 inches in diameter, later becoming overgrown and woody.

Early White Vienna 55 days

Plant—10 to 12 inches, leaf and stem medium green.

Bulb—2 inches in diameter, globe shaped, skin pale green; flesh white.

Most popular variety. Flesh is mild, tender, fine textured and of excellent flavor.



Early White Vienna

LEEK

Closely related to the onion, but with flattened leaves and milder flavored swollen stems instead of bulbs.

Giant Musselburgh

150 days

Long, white-stemmed with blue-green leaves, longer than American Flag. Excellent for seasoning and soup. Can stand over winter where climate is not too severe.

Large American Flag (London Flag)

150 days

Popular gardeners variety. Produces long, thick white stems with medium blue-green leaves. Has good vigor and hardiness. Used in soups and for seasoning.

LETTUCE

Our lettuce seed is produced both in the Inter-mountain area and in California, and our stocks are carefully tested in both our Minneapolis and our Idaho Trial Grounds. We attempt to have available the best possible stocks of both the new strains of tested adaptability and the older standard varieties. Days to maturity indicate average time to produce edible heads or leaves under Minnesota conditions and denote comparative earliness. Symbols b.s. indicates black-seeded; w.s., white seeded.

Heading Varieties

Bibb—b.s.

60 days

Head—small rosette 3½ inches wide, outer leaves smooth and dark green; interior golden-yellow.

A distinctly different type of high quality for home garden use. Small rosette-type heads delicately flavored, excellent in salads.

Cornell or Imperial 456—w.s.

80 days

Head—medium to small sized, solid, dark green with rather prominent ribs.

Developed by Cornell University and U. S. Dept. of Agric. from same breeding material as Great Lakes. Does well in muck soil in the summer and is resistant to tip burn and early bolting.

Big Boston (Trocadero)—w.s.

75 days

Head—medium size, compact butterhead type, leaves glossy, light green and crumpled with bronzed edges; interior creamy-yellow, quality excellent. A butterhead type.

A popular old standard variety used both in outdoor culture and for forcing.

Cosberg 600—w.s.

75 days

Head—small, compact; outer leaves pale yellowish-green and crumpled; inner leaves lighter in color.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric., this is a popular home garden variety for the Midwest. Tolerant to hot dry weather and shows resistance to tip burn.



Studying tests of lettuce in Northrup, King & Co.s' Trial Grounds



Big Boston

Great Lakes—w.s.

82 days

Head—large, firm, outer leaves very dark green, blistered, well folded with tendency to heavy mid-rib.

All America winner developed by U. S. Dept. of Agric. in conjunction with Michigan State College. A sure heading variety with considerable resistance to tip burn. A favorite with home, market gardeners and long distance shippers because of its ability to head under adverse conditions.

Iceberg—w.s.

82 days

Head—medium size, leaves tightly folded and crinkled, light green, tinged with brown; crisp white interior.

Very popular for home and local market gardens. Fine flavor. Not as popular as New York types but stands more heat.



Iceberg

Imperial 847—b.s.

84 days

Head—medium large, solid, well covered by heavily blistered outer leaves.

Resistant to brown blight and tip burn, and stands up well in hot summer weather.

Imperial 44—w.s.

82 days

Head—medium in size, long leaves folding well over a good firm head. Lighter green, more heavily crumpled and coarser leaf edge than New York.

Especially well liked in the East and Southeast where it is rated one of the surest heading varieties during hot weather. More resistant to tip burn than Imperial 152.



Rogueing a Northrup, King lettuce seed production field in Idaho

LETTUCE—Heading Varieties—Continued

Imperial 152—w.s. 83 days

Head—large sized, round and firm, outer leaves medium green, blistered and well folded over an exposed head.

A good shipping variety, resistant to brown-blight but susceptible to tip burn. A dependable header, most popular in the West.

Hanson Head (Nonpareil)—w.s. 80 days

Head—large, cabbage-like; outer leaves yellowish - green, broad, thick and frilled; heart is tender, compact and crisp.

An old dependable variety. Fine texture and rich flavor even to outer leaves. Widely used for home and market gardens.



New York, Wonderful, Los Angeles Market

May King—w.s. 61 days

Head—medium small, fast growing; outer leaves light green tinged with brown; round, firm, interior golden-yellow. A butterhead type.

Because it scorches easily it is used mainly for forcing and first early outdoor crop.

New York No. 12—w.s. 76 days

Head—large, compact; leaves somewhat exposed on a heavy framework and of a lighter green and more finely cut edges than regular New York.

An early strain of the New York, quite tolerant to summer heat.

New York No. 515—w.s. 75 days

Head—medium large, attractive, well rounded, solid and crisp.

A sure heading improved type comparable to New York No. 12 with similar leaf edging and blistering. Recommended for use where tip burn is prevalent.

New York (Wonderful) (Los Angeles Market)—w.s. 80 days

Head—large, round, attractive; leaves, dark green and tightly folded; interior blanched, crisp, tender and free from bitterness.

Once the most popular shipping variety, it is now largely supplanted by Imperial types for that purpose. A good home garden variety in many areas.

Pennlake—w.s. 83 days

Head—medium to small; outer leaves dark green, slightly crumpled, well folded, less finely cut edges than Great Lakes; comparatively free from objectionable ribbiness; interior crisp and firm.

Developed by Prof. M. T. Lewis of Penn. State College and has received All America Recognition.

Premier Great Lakes—w.s. 75 days

Head—uniformly large, early, dark green; slightly ribbed solid head. An early smooth leaf type of Great Lakes.

Developed by Prof. M. T. Lewis of Penn State College, and recently received All America award. About a week earlier than Great Lakes, this new heading type has performed very well in our Minnesota trial grounds.

Progress (US 2428)—w.s. 80 days

Head—medium size, compact, early; leaves medium green, thick, heavily savoyed with edges more cut and waved than Imperial No. 44.

A new variety developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric. A selection from a cross of Imperial No. 44 with an unnamed hybrid seedling. Resistant to tip burn.



Oak Leaf

Salamander (All year round) (Black Seeded Tennis Ball)—b.s. 76 days

Head—butterhead type, medium size, compact, outer leaves light green, heavily crumpled and plain edged; tender and crisp interior.

Popular with market gardeners because it heads well during hot weather.

White Big Boston—w.s. 76 days

Head—butterhead type, leaves larger brighter green and less blistered than Big Boston; interior creamy-yellow.

Recommended for home and local markets. Excellent quality.

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—b.s. 45 days

Plant—large, upright, compact, leaves light green, broad and frilled; interior crisp, good quality. Leaf more crinkled than Early Curled Simpson.

A popular early variety dependable everywhere for home and market gardens.

Chicken—w.s. 45 days

Plant—large, erect, leafy, rapid growing. Produces flower stalks early.

Excellent for feeding poultry or rabbits as it yields nutritious green leaves over a long season.

Early Curled Simpson—w.s. 45 days

Plant—large leaves, light green, loosely frilled; interior crisp and tender.

An early, hardy, vigorous sort, widely used in home gardens.

Grand Rapids b.s. 45 days

Plant—large, erect and compact, leaves bright green, broad with waved and frilled margins.

One of the most popular loose-leaved varieties for home gardens and greenhouse forcing. Has disease resistance and is capable of continuous growth even under adverse weather conditions.



Grand Rapids

Oak Leaf—w.s. 40 days

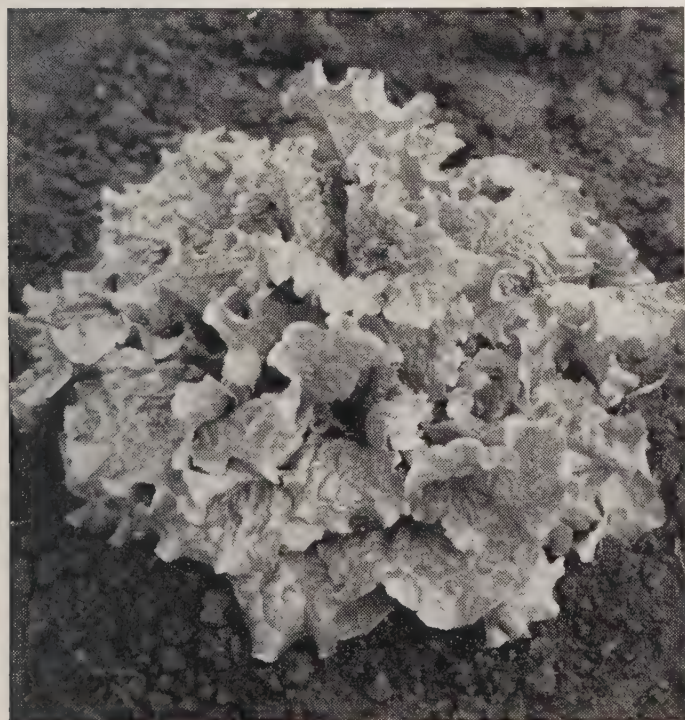
Plant—medium size, compact to spreading, leaves lobed, bright green and oak-leaf shaped. Forms a rosette or indefinite head.

An old variety regaining popularity because of its tender texture and ability to withstand heat without getting bitter.

Prizehead—w.s. 45 days

Plant—upright, inner leaves medium green, outer reddish-brown. The loose outer leaves are curled and frilly; decorative and good tasting; the center leaves are tender and more mild.

A rapid growing, early, very popular variety of lettuce for home gardeners.



Black Seeded Simpson

ROMAINE, COS, or CELERY LETTUCE

Paris White Cos (Trianon)—w.s.

66 days

Head—8 to 9 inches tall, upright, cylindrical, medium green, self-folding leaves forming a compact head; interior greenish-white.

Cos lettuce is quite distinctive from ordinary lettuce and has thicker, more brittle leaves, a heavier midrib with a sweet yet piquant flavor. Popular for home and market gardening and also suitable for forcing.

MUSKMELON and CANTALOUPE

The word muskmelon quite commonly covers all the types and varieties of Cucumis melo, but may mean more specifically the larger fruited, heavier ribbed types used more in home and local market gardening. The name Cantaloupe usually includes all the shipping types and is used loosely in the trade.

Banana

94 days

Fruit—16 inches long x 4 inches diameter; skin creamy-yellow and smooth when mature; flesh salmon-pink, quality good.

A long tapering banana shaped melon especially popular in the South. Vigorous and late maturing.

Benders Surprise

87 days

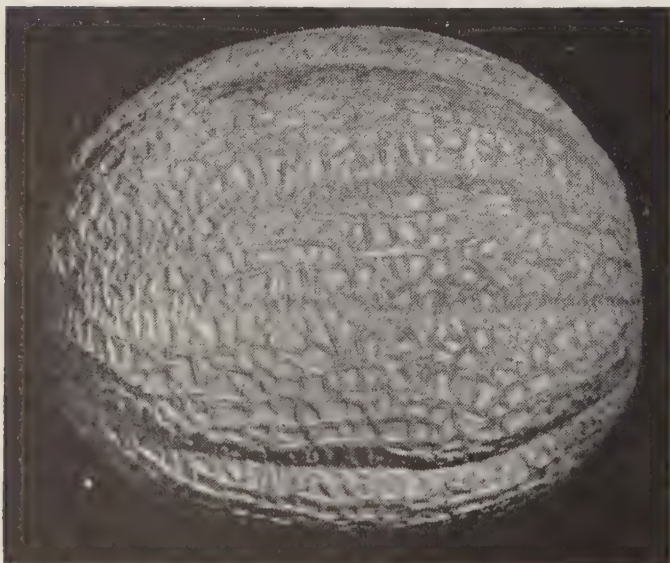
Fruit—7½ inches long x 6 inches diameter, slightly oval; skin light yellow when mature, slightly ribbed with irregular patches of netting; flesh thick, bright salmon, very juicy, sweet and of good rich flavor.

An excellent home and market garden variety of large size weighing 7 to 8 pounds. Dependable and popular in most areas.

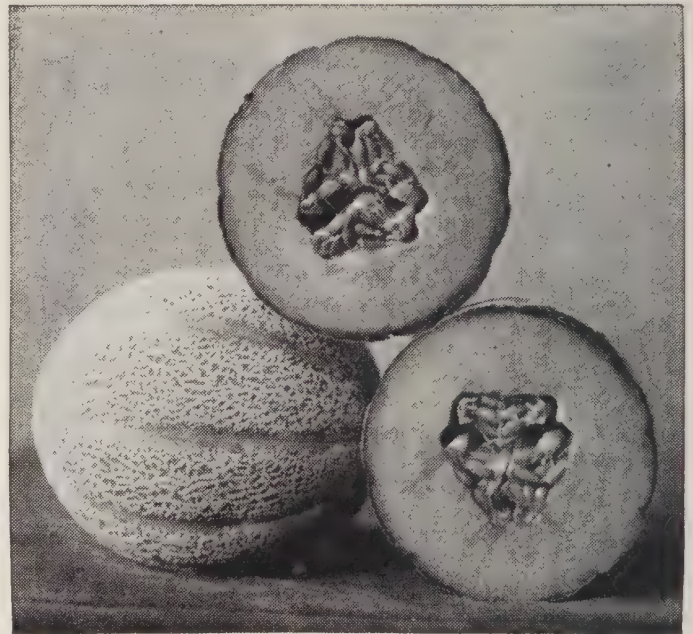
Craig

90 days

Fruit—7½ inches long x 6½ inches diameter; skin pearly green; distinct ribbing, very coarse netting; flesh very thick, firm with exceptionally deep



Craig



Hales Best

salmon color, of delicious quality, sweet and spicy.

Excellent for the home garden. Unequalled for roadside market trade. Uniform quality throughout a wide range of fruit sizes makes it a popular choice.

Extra Early Osage

84 days

Fruit—6½ inches long x 6 inches diameter, almost round; skin distinctive green-orange when mature, slightly ribbed with sparse shallow netting; flesh thick, salmon-orange with a distinct aromatic flavor.

Popular in the North for home garden and nearby market.

Garden Lemon or Mango (Vegetable Orange, Vine Peach) 90 days

Fruit—3¼ inches long x 3 inches diameter; skin is light orange with flecks of brown. Small, solid and productive.

Small, spicy and of different species and appearance than common types, it is used chiefly for preserving or pickling whole fruits when small and immature.

Golden Champlain

(Lake Champlain)

80 days

Fruit—6 inches long x 5 inches diameter, round to slightly flattened; skin russet-orange when ripe; ribbed with salmon-orange, medium thick, juicy with a sweet musky flavor.

This is an extra early melon of good quality and vigorous growth, that sets fruit under adverse conditions and is especially popular in Northern home gardens.

Hales Best, Original or Jumbo

86 days

Fruit—7½ inches long x 6 inches diameter; skin yellow-green, indistinct ribbing, heavily netted; flesh thick, salmon-orange color, flavor excellent.

The largest of the Hales Best type. Popular for roadside markets and home gardens. The several strains of Hales Best are all well adapted to shipping because of their firm flesh, strong rind and keeping qualities.

Hales Best No. 36

85 days

Fruit—6½ inches long x 5½ inches diameter; skin yellow-green, very little ribbing, heavily netted; flesh thick, salmon-orange, flavor sweet and spicy. Small seed cavity.

An improved selection from Hales Best. It is better adapted to shipping and desirable for roadside market and home garden. Slightly smaller than the original but earlier and more prolific.

Hales Best No. 936

87 days

Fruit—Similar to No. 36 except it is a larger strain for those who want a large melon of this type for early market use.

Hales Best No. 45

85 days

Fruit—6 inches long x 5½ inches diameter; skin yellow-green, very little ribbing, heavily netted; flesh thick, salmon-orange color, firm and sweet. Small seed cavity.

Developed by U. S. Dept. of Agric. for resistance to Powdery Mildew. This variety ships well at a more mature stage than the average melon.

Hearts of Gold

95 days

Fruit—6½ inches long x 5½ inches diameter, slightly oval; distinctly ribbed, abundant fine gray netting over a dark green background, flesh thick, deep salmon colored, fine-grained, sweet, juicy and aromatic. Small seed cavity.

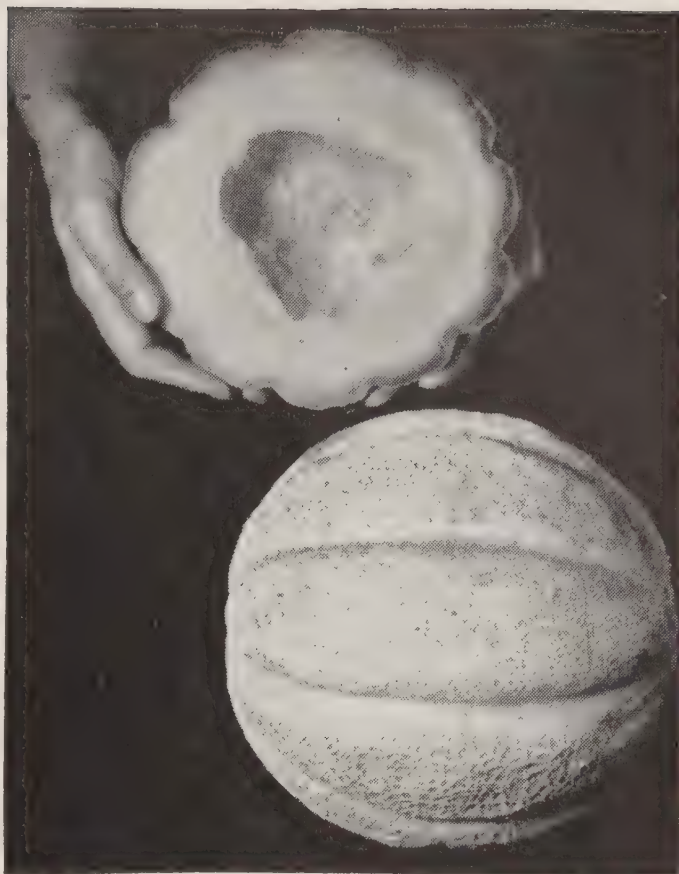
A mid-season variety popular with market gardeners and shippers.

Iroquois

87 days

Fruit—7 inches long x 6 inches diameter; skin gray-green, prominent ribs and good netting; rind hard; flesh thick, deep salmon color, fine texture, excellent quality; flavor sweet and musky. Small seed cavity.

An improved variety developed by Dr. H.



Iroquois

M. Munger of Cornell University, that combines resistance to certain strains of fusarium wilt with highest quality, yielding ability and good appearance.

Milwaukee Market

87 days

Fruit—7½ inches long x 6 inches diameter, round to oval in shape; skin gray-green, distinctly ribbed with sparse netting; flesh thick, deep salmon color, fine texture with excellent flavor.

A good melon for home and market garden in Northern areas.

Osage or Millers Cream

92 days

Fruit—8 inches long x 6 inches diameter, oval; slightly ribbed, light netting; skin dark green when immature ripening to russet-orange-green; flesh salmon-orange with spicy flavor.

A home garden and local market variety.

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado)

95 days

Fruit—6½ inches long x 5½ inches diameter; skin pearly-gray, hard and tough; shallow ribbed with sparse but heavy netting; flesh thick, solid orange, very sweet and of fine flavor.

A good melon for home and market garden.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem

92 days

Fruit—5½ inches long x 4½ inches diameter; a small rounded melon; slight ribbing and heavy netting over dark green skin; flesh green with gold tinge around seed cavity, very sweet and spicy flavor.

The original Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Now principally used for home and market garden.

MUSKMELON—Continued

Schoon's Hardshell

90 days

Fruit—7½ inches long x 6½ inches diameter, large, oval with flattened ends; prominent ribs and abundant coarse netting over a gray-blue skin; flesh thick, salmon colored, solid and of excellent quality.

Slow to ripen, the rind stays firm allowing a longer picking period. Its tough skin also makes it an ideal shipper.

Sugar Rock or Honey Rock 85 days

Fruit—5½ inches long x 5 inches diameter, nearly round; lacks ribbing, coarse gray netting on a gray-green skin; flesh very thick, juicy, salmon-orange in color and exceptionally sweet.

All America Selection, Gold Medal 1933. Quite resistant to growth cracking. Excellent for home gardening and local market. Considered the ideal for halving by the restaurant trade.



Sunrise or Delicious

Sunrise or Delicious

83 days

Fruit—6 inches long x 5½ inches diameter, slightly flattened on both ends; medium ribbing and well netted; flesh bright salmon colored, sweet and deliciously flavored.

Similar to the original Bender's Surprise but earlier, smaller and better flavored. One of the earliest salmon fleshed types.

CASABAS or WINTER MELONS

Cranshaw

110 days

Fruit—8 inches long x 6 inches diameter, skin is dark green when immature, yellow when ripe, rough or slightly corrugated; flesh pink, thick, of distinctive flavor and quality.

Best adapted and popular in California and areas of long, warm growing seasons. Thin rind requires careful handling and special packing for shipment. Plants are vigorous and very productive.

Golden Beauty

110 days

Fruit—8 inches long x 7 inches diameter; skin wrinkled, a rich golden color when mature; flesh is white in color, very sweet and spicy.

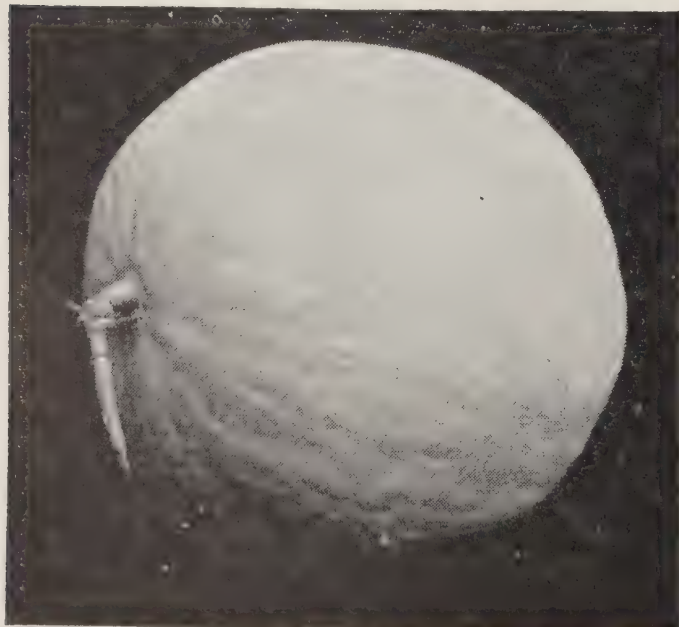
Of tropical origin, it will not reach perfection except in the South and West where the seasons are long, warm and dry. Properly stored they remain edible for months.

Honey Dew—Green

110 days

Fruit—7½ inches long x 7 inches diameter; skin creamy white when ripe; rind smooth and hard, an excellent keeper suitable for long distance shipping; flesh thick, emerald-green, sweet and tender.

Honey Dew requires a long growing season and thrives best in the warmer sections of the country.



Honey Dew

Northrup, King & Co.'s facilities and stocks enable them to give prompt service — an ounce or a carload.

WATERMELON

Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (Cannon Ball) 90 to 95 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 12 inches diameter, nearly round, blocky, skin very dark green with bluish cast; rind thick; flesh bright red, firm, sweet, and delicately flavored. Seeds large, mottled, dark brown.

This variety has a vigorous and productive vine that gives protection from sunburn. The fruits are large, attractive and ship well. An excellent late season, home garden and shipping variety especially popular in the South.

Citron (Red Seeded) 90 to 95 days

Fruit—6 to 8 inches in diameter; nearly round, skin is alternating light and dark green stripes; flesh solid white and inedible in the raw state. Seeds smooth, red.

The most popular citron for preserves and candied fruit. Ideal for making Watermelon pickles. Vines prolific and hardy.

Coles Early (Harris Earliest) 75 to 80 days

Fruit—10½ inches long x 8¾ inches diameter, short oval in shape; skin dark green with irregular lighter green stripes; thin brittle rind makes it a poor shipper; flesh pink-red and has fine flavor. Seeds medium sized, black.

Coles Early is widely used and because of its earliness it is chiefly of value in sections with a short growing season. Very productive and fine in quality. Excellent for home use and nearby market trade.

Dixie Queen 80 to 85 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 12½ inches diameter, skin light green with narrow dark green wavy stripes; the thin but tough rind makes this a good shipper; flesh solid red, crisp, stringless and very sweet. Seeds small, white.

A large, attractive, top quality melon which is becoming increasingly popular wherever grown. Excellent for home, market gardening and as a shipping variety.

Florida Favorite 80 to 87 days

Fruit—16 inches long x 10 inches diameter, a long cylindrical melon; skin light green with dark green striping and mottling; rind moderately hard; flesh light red and sweet. Seeds medium large, white.

Used principally as an early home and market gardening variety in the South.



Kansas King

Georgia Rattlesnake (Gypsy) 85 to 90 days

Fruit—21½ inches long x 9 inches diameter, a long, fairly large melon of striking appearance; skin light green with irregular dark green stripes; rind is thick and tough, holding up well in shipping; flesh bright pink, sweet and firm. Seeds large, cream colored with dark tips.

This is an old favorite of the South.

Ice Cream (Peerless) 85 to 90 days

Fruit—18½ inches long x 9 inches diameter; tapers at stem end; a rather long fruit with darker veining on a light green skin; the rind is thin and brittle; flesh dark pink and fine flavored. Seeds medium sized, white.

A home garden white-seeded variety with considerable merit. Prolific vine growth.

Kansas King (Early Kansas) (Hutchinson) (Russian Red Seeded) 80 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 13 inches diameter, nearly round to blocky-oval; skin dark green with alternate wavy stripes of a lighter shade; rind medium thick, firm, hard; flesh deep rich red and fine flavored. Seeds maroon changing to buff when dry.

An early and productive variety of great merit, especially adapted to Midwest growing conditions.

Kleckley's Sweets (Wondermelon, Monte-Cristo) 85 days

Fruit—24 inches long x 12 inches diameter, large, cylindrical in shape; skin dark bluish-green; rind thin, therefore not adapted to shipping; flesh bright scarlet, deliciously sweet, crisp with no stringiness. Seeds creamy white with trace of brown.

A popular home garden variety that is widely adapted and unsurpassed in quality.

WATERMELON—Continued

Kleckley's Sweets Improved Wilt

Resistant No. 6

88 days

Fruit—22½ inches long x 11 inches diameter; skin dark green; rind thin and tough; flesh rich red, free from veins and coarseness. Seeds white.

A strain of Kleckley's resistant to fusarium wilt and also high in sugar content and flavor, developed by Dr. J. J. Wilson at the Iowa Experiment Station.

Klondike

85 days

Fruit—16 inches long x 10 inches diameter, oblong with slight taper; skin dark green and creased; rind thick and stands up fairly well in shipping; flesh is solid and deep red to the rind. Seeds very small and black.

Klondike is a western favorite and becoming increasingly popular elsewhere. One of the best for edible qualities and appearance.

Klondike Striped

80 days

Fruit—15½ inches long x 10½ inches diameter, short, thick, oblong, with irregular dark green stripes on a lighter background; rind tough, hard, fairly thick and does not show sunburn; flesh crisp, scarlet and very high in sugar content. Seeds small, mixed black and white.

A wilt resistant strain developed by the University of California at Davis, California. Excellent for shipping or home garden.

Northern Sweet

75 days

Fruit—10 inches long x 9 inches diameter; skin dark green with lighter stripes; rind thin and not adapted to shipping; flesh good quality, red-orange in color, crisp and sweet. Seed small, dark brown.

An introduction from University of Minnesota which is very popular in Northern areas where smaller and earlier varieties are in demand.



Northern Sweet

Stone Mountain (Dixie Belle)

90 days

Fruit—17 inches long x 14 inches diameter; large, nearly round, somewhat blunt on the ends; skin dark green with indistinct veining; rind quite thick, permitting long distance shipping; flesh bright crimson, meaty, exceptionally sweet and crisp. Seeds medium sized, white with black tips.

One of the best melons for general use—home or market gardening and shipping. Popular both in the South and in shorter season areas as a late melon.

Sweetheart

88 days

Fruit—13 inches long x 11 inches diameter, round to blocky-oval; skin light gray with fine green veining; rind tough and elastic, making it suitable for shipping; flesh bright red, crisp and good quality. Seeds medium sized, black.

A well known reliable main crop variety especially suitable for shipping.

Tom Watson

90 days

Fruit—22 inches long x 12 inches diameter; large, cylindrical; skin dark green with deeper green veining; rind thin but tough, making it a good shipper; flesh deep red, sweet and rather coarse in texture. Seeds large, brown.

An old favorite among large, late melons. Excellent for shipping, also for home or market gardening where season permits.

Winter Queen or King & Queen

85 to 90 days

Fruit—9½ inches long x 9 inches diameter; nearly round; skin yellowish green with faint irregular light green stripes and turning to pale yellow when ripe; rind tough and rubbery, fruits harvested before frost and properly stored often remain edible until Christmas; flesh bright red, very sweet and fine textured. Seeds small, brownish black.

This melon is quite widely adapted, is early, prolific, a good shipper and splendid keeper.

Northrup, King & Co.'s
Garden Seeds are sold
in bulk by conscientious
dealers from coast to
coast.

MUSTARD

Chinese Broad Leaf or Large Smooth Leaf

40 days

Plant—10 inches tall, medium large, vigorous, spreading, productive.

Leaf—large, broad-oval, smooth, edges toothed, medium green, tender.

Southern Giant Curled (Long Standing)

40 days

Plant—10 inches tall, medium large, semi-erect to spreading, productive, hardy, very slow to bolt.

Leaf—large, wide, long-oval, crumpled, edges deeply curled and frilled, medium dark green.

Florida Broad Leaf

40 days

Plant—10 inches tall, medium large, spreading to upright, vigorous, slow to bolt.

Leaf—large, broad-oval with greenish-white midrib, edges toothed, bright yellowish-green.

Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach)

50 days

Plant—10 inches tall, vigorous, semi-erect to partly spreading, fast growing, productive, tolerant to heat.

Leaf—very large, oval, smooth, thick and with prominent greenish-white midrib. Leaf edges nearly smooth; flavor mild, somewhat like spinach.

OKRA or GUMBO

Clemson Spineless

54 days

Plant—4½ feet tall, erect; less foliage than Perkins.

Pod—7 inches long x 1½ inches, straight, tapered, ridged and entirely spineless; rich green.

Developed at the South Carolina Agric. Exper. Station. An excellent, uniform strain desirable for home and market garden.

White Velvet

60 days

Plant—4½ to 5 feet tall; foliage heavy.

Pod—6 to 7 inches long, white with faint greenish cast tapered smooth, tender, without ribbing.

Very popular and widely grown throughout the South.

Dwarf Green Long Pod

50 days

Plant—2½ to 3 feet tall, sturdy, well branched.

Pod—7 inches long, slender, ribbed, dark green.

A very early, dwarf variety for earliest crop and for use in Northern areas.

Green Velvet

57 days

Plant—5 feet tall, erect, prolific, pods borne close to plant.

Pod—7 to 8 inches long, slender, long, smooth, tender, medium green.

Developed by J. C. Miller of Louisiana Exper. Station. Adapted to canning as it holds color and shape in processing.

Perkins Mammoth Long Podded

55 days

Plant—5 feet tall, upright; foliage heavy, 2052 Northrup King—19— Fred productive.

Pod—7 to 8 inches long, tapered, ribbed, bright green; fleshy.

The standard variety for home, market garden and canning.



Perkins Long Podded Okra

ONION

The onion seed of all our important domestic varieties is produced by trained, experienced personnel in the most favored areas of Idaho, Utah, and California.

Our stock seed selection and maintenance work is carried on at our Minneapolis trial and breeding grounds where the high standards of our plantsmen plus the rigorous climate combine to give basic seed stock of highest excellence.

The mother bulbs are critically selected for trueness to varietal type, uniformity, high yield and keeping quality. Our selection and maintenance work is carried on continuously and specially selected mother bulbs are shipped out west for stock seed increase each year.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield

105 days

Bulb—large, deep-flat, skin deep purplish-red; flesh fine grained and white with a purple tinge.

An old standard variety, popular for growing sets and for home gardens where a strong onion is liked. Excellent for storage.

Southport Red Globe

110 days

Bulb—medium large, deep globe-shaped, small neck, skin dark glossy red; flesh fine grained, white with a tinge of purple.

A very productive late variety. Popular in some markets. A good keeper.

Yellow Varieties

Australian Brown

100 days

Bulb—medium size, flattened globe in shape, skin very thick, dark reddish-brown; flesh firm, white, strongly flavored.

Famous for its keeping quality. A popular variety for growing sets.

Bermuda, Yellow (White Bermuda)

92 days

Bulb—medium size, flattened, skin thin and loose, straw colored; flesh coarse, juicy, very mild and pleasant to the taste.

Used extensively in the South for growing early bulbs for market and producing onion plants for shipment to the North. Not recommended for growing large onions direct from seed in the North.

Brigham Yellow Globe

110 days

Bulb—medium large, deep globe shape, skin dark orange yellow, thick and tough.

A selection from Southport Yellow Globe for thick skin and good keeping qualities. Does especially well on peat and muck soils. An excellent storage variety.

Early Yellow Globe

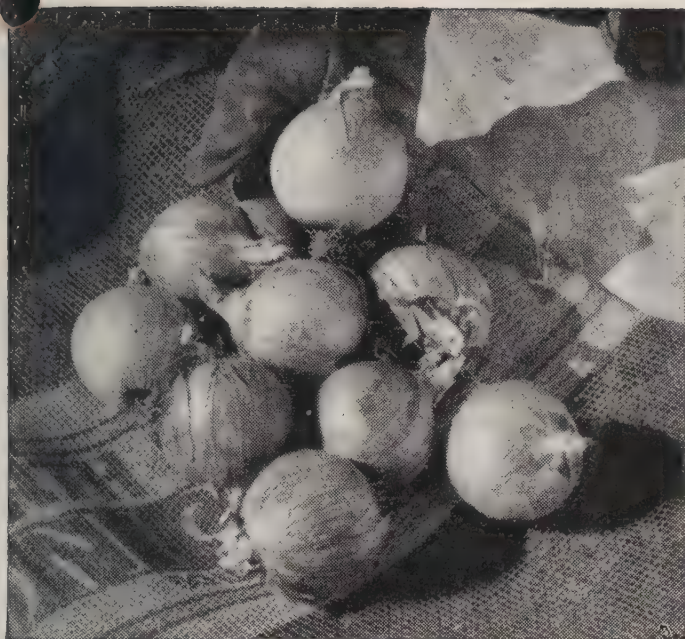
98 days

Bulb—medium large, globe to flattened globe, skin tough, rich deep yellow; flesh firm and white; good keeper.

Matures ten days to two weeks earlier than Southport Yellow Globe types. Bulbs large, high yielding, and keep well for an early variety. Highly recommended for an early shipping onion.



A Northrup, King & Co. Onion seed production field in Idaho



Early Yellow Globe

Ebenezer (Japanese) 105 days

Bulb—medium size, thick-flattened, small neck, skin yellow; flesh fine textured, mild very firm.

A most popular set variety. Produces sets of unusual keeping quality which are spring planted to produce early onion bulbs for market.

Golden Globe (Bottleneck) 110 days

Bulb—medium size, oblong globe to bottle-neck in shape, skin rich golden yellow; flesh firm and solid.

A popular set variety. The sets keep well and produce an early crop of onions.

Hollandale Yellow Globe 115 days

Bulb—large, apple-shaped, skin bright straw yellow; flesh firm and hard.

An outstanding variety developed in the Hollandale area of Minnesota. Selected primarily for bulb size, yield and keeping qualities.



Brigham Yellow Globe

Iowa No. 44 100 days

Bulb—medium size, round to somewhat globe shape with thick outer skin; flesh firm, solid and mild.

Very uniform in shape, size and color and with outstanding keeping qualities. A combination of synthetic hybrids developed and introduced by Iowa State College.

Prizetaker 105 days

Bulb—large, globular, skin thin, glossy, straw-colored; flesh coarse and mild.

Very popular for home and market garden. Grown in the South for early shipping.

Southport Yellow Globe 110 days

Bulb—medium large, globe to deep globe in shape, skin deep orange yellow; flesh fine grained and fairly strong.

A standard late variety of splendid bulb-ing and keeping quality. Makes an ideal crop for shipping.



Harvesting a field of Northrup, King's Early Yellow Globe at Hollandale, Minn.

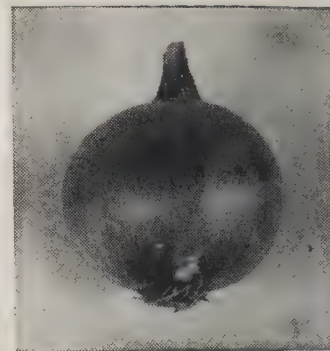
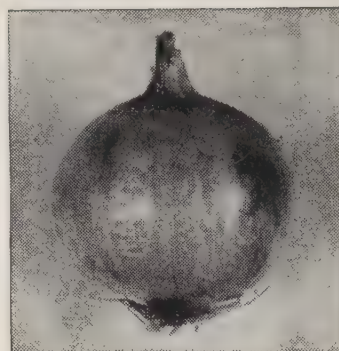
ONION—Yellow Varieties Continued

Sweet Spanish—Utah Strain

115 days

Bulb—large, deep-globe shaped, small neck, skin straw-yellow; flesh white; fine grained, mild flavored; keeping quality fair.

Popular in the Southwest as a shipping variety, the mild, deep-globe bulbs extensively used for slicing and hamburger purposes. Popular with home and market gardeners because of large attractive size and mild flavor.



Yellow Globe Danvers

Yellow Globe Danvers

100 days

Bulb—medium large, round, small neck, skin dark yellow; flesh white, mild and firm.

Somewhat earlier than Southport Yellow Globe. Well adapted to Northern areas, productive and a good keeper.

Sweet Spanish—Michigan Strain

105 days

Bulb—medium large, flattened globe, skin dark orange-yellow; flesh white, fine grained, mild flavor.

A strain of Sweet Spanish—developed particularly for Northern areas. Smaller but considerably earlier than Utah Sweet Spanish.

White Varieties

Crystal White Wax

92 days

Bulb—medium size, flattened shape, skin thin and waxy white; flesh white, coarse, juicy and of extremely mild flavor.

Extensively planted in the South for early market shipping. An excellent table onion, but not suited to storage.

Southport White Globe

110 days

Bulb—medium size, globe shaped, skin pure white; flesh white, fine grained and of mild flavor.

Excellent quality and appearance, good yielder, and probably best keeper of white onions.

He-Shi-Ko (Long White Bunching)

A non-bulbing perennial onion used for green bunching purposes. Produces clusters of silvery-white stalks often 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Plants are hardy and can be wintered over.



A field of He-Shi-Ko at N. K. & Co.'s Trial Ground

White Ebenezer

100 days

Bulbs—medium size, thick-flattened shape, skin white; flesh white, firm, mild and a good keeper.

Similar to Ebenezer in shape but with white color. Used extensively for growing sets and pickling.

White Portugal (Silverskin) 100 days

Bulb—medium size, flat but deep, skin clear white; flesh white, firm, fine grained and mild.

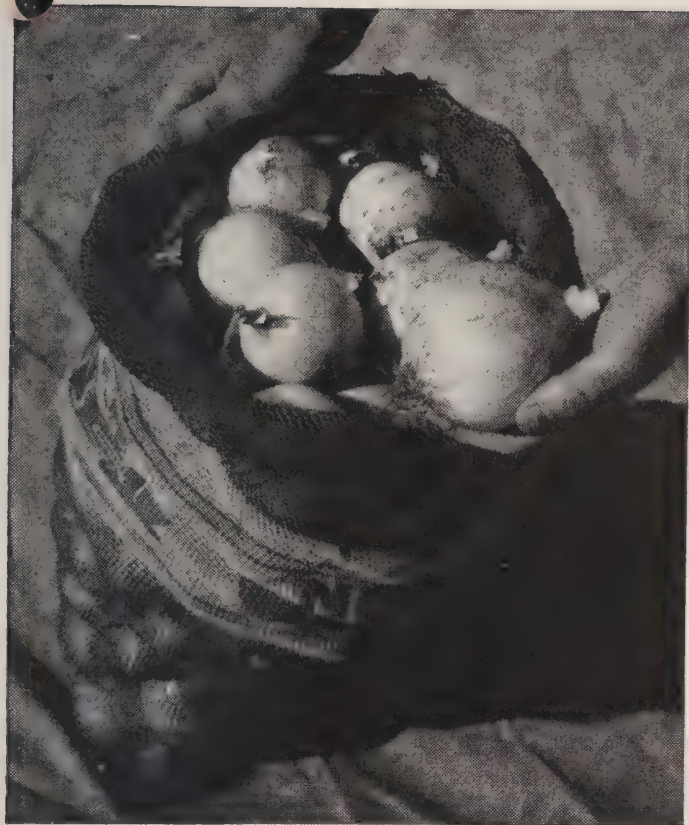
Widely used for sets, pickling, bunching and mature onions. A good keeper.

White Sweet Spanish

110 days

Bulb—large, globe shaped with small neck; skin clear white; flesh white, fine grained, very mild and sweet.

A very large white onion especially popular in the West and Rocky Mountain States.



White Sweet Spanish
(Jumbo)

White Sweet Spanish (Jumbo)

110 days

Bulb—same as White Sweet Spanish except larger.

Many growers and shippers prefer this strain for its outstanding bulb size, appearance and high yield.

White Lisbon

100 days

Bulb—medium size, round with thick neck, skin clear white; flesh white, juicy and of mild flavor.

Grown almost exclusively as an early bunching onion.

White Welsh (Hardy Winter)

A non-bulbing perennial type used exclusively for green bunching. May be sown in the late summer or fall and the shoots will attain marketable size the following Spring before green onions from sets are offered.

PARSLEY

Dark Moss Curled (Double Curled)

70 days

Plant—about 12 inches tall, vigorous, compact and productive. Leaves very dark green, finely cut and deeply curled. Excellent for garnishing, seasoning and culinary decoration.

Paramount

85 days

Plant—about 10 inches tall; very uniform, rather slow growing and with stout stems for bunching. Leaves triple curled, very dark green. Shows some resistance to tip-burning.

Plain or Single

72 days

Plant—vigorous and spreading; leaves plain, deeply cut, flat, not curled and excellent for flavoring.

Turnip Rooted (Hamburg) 90 days

Forms an edible root resembling a slender parsnip. Used for flavoring soups and stews. Roots may be stored in sand for winter use.



Parsley—Dark Moss Curled

PARSNIP

All American

95 days

Root—12 inches long x 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to the tip, smooth and decidedly hollow crowned, flesh white and tender.

An improved variety of considerable merit. Selected for whiter color and slightly more length. Smooth and very few side roots.

Harris Early Model

95 days

Root—10 inches long x 3½ inches thick at shoulder, tapers off more abruptly than Hollow Crown; flesh white, tender and sweet.

Good quality, very white and free from side roots.

Improved Hollow Crown

95 days

Root—12 inches long x 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to the tip, quite smooth, decidedly hollow crowned, flesh white and tender.

The standard sort for home or market garden; hardy, vigorous, good quality.

PEAS

We grow a full line of the more important pea varieties for home and market gardening, canning and freezing. Our production is centered chiefly in Idaho where high altitude, cool dry summers, abundance of irrigation water and freedom from seed borne diseases combine to give the very highest quality pea seed.

Trained, experienced personnel plus the best modern equipment and facilities at each of our growing stations insure uniformly high quality seed.

At both our Minneapolis and our Twin Falls, Idaho, Breeding Grounds, we carry on intensive and continuous selection and breeding work on pea varieties. After the basic selection and line improvement work each seed stock lot is carefully isolated, critically rogued, constantly checked.

Smooth Seeded sorts are commonly packed 120 pounds per bag; wrinkled varieties 112 pounds.

Maturity figures are based largely on average growing seasons at our Minneapolis Trial Grounds and are relative only.



Little Marvel



Alaska 28.57

Round or Smooth-seeded Varieties

Alaska 28-57 (resistant to Fusarium wilt) 56 days

Vine—26 to 34 inches tall; light green with slender stems and small leaves.

Pods—2½ inches long x ½ inch wide; light green with single, round, straight blunt pods containing 5 to 7 peas. First bloom usually appears on the 9th node.

Peas—small, round and starchy.

Dry Seed—bluish-gray-green, small, nearly smooth and round. Approx. 2,500 dry seeds per pound.

Developed at the Univ. of Wisconsin. It is one of the most widely grown canning varieties.

Alaska H. F. 30 58 days

Vine—28 to 36 inches tall; light green slender stems with small leaves, less uniform, but more vigorous than 28-57 and about 2 days later in maturity.

Pods—2⅝ inches long x ½ inch wide; light green, single and blunt containing 6 to 8 peas. First bloom appears on the 10th node.

Peas—small, round uniform and starchy.

Dry seed—medium dark green and lightly dimpled. Approx. 2,400 seeds per pound.

A selection from Alaska that has been pure-lined and is produced because it has greater vigor due to deeper root development.

Dwarf Gray Sugar (Edible Pod) (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

65 days

Vine—26 to 30 inches tall; much branched with slender wiry stems. Plant produces purple blossoms. Productive.

Pods—3 inches long; light green, curved and indented between the peas, semi-pointed and borne in clusters at top of vine, plump and fleshy.

Peas—and **Pods**—are without parchment and are edible.

Dry seed—mottled reddish-gray, small and round with yellow cotyledons. Approx. 3100 dry seeds per pound.

A home garden variety that produces edible pods. It should be picked and prepared for the table in the same manner as snap-beans using the pods before the peas develop to full maturity.

Laxton's Superb (Baltimore Early Bird), (wilt susceptible) 60 days

Vine—18 to 24 inches tall; light to medium green, very hardy, robust and a heavy

yielder, large leaved with prominent stipules, rather coarse in appearance.

Pods—4½ inches long; medium dark green, slightly curved and pointed. Peas are large averaging 9 to 10 per pod. First bloom appears on 10th node.

Peas—dark green, large, round, tender and fair quality.

Dry seed—medium blue green, medium size, round and appear as a mixture of smooth and slightly wrinkled peas. Approx. 1,400 dry seeds per pound.

One of the earliest large podded dwarf types. Useful for the home and early market trade where wilt disease is not a factor. It is extensively used along the Atlantic seaboard for early planting where the smooth seed with withstand sowing in cold soils much better than the wrinkled seed varieties of similar vine type.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early

60 days

Vine—30 to 36 inches tall; medium dark green heavy foliage, productive.

Pods—3 to 4 inches long; medium to light green, round, straight, plump, blunt, borne singly and containing 6 to 7 good sized peas. The pods resemble Thomas Laxton.

Peas—large, rich green and of fair quality.

Dry seed—green to cream, large, oval and smooth with occasional dimpled peas. Approx. 1,500 seeds per pound.

A desirable early variety for both home garden and market garden trade. It is very productive.

White Marrowfat (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

80 days

Vine—48 to 60 inches tall; light green, very hardy, prolific and a vigorous grower.

Pods—3 to 3½ inches long; light green, straight and blunt.

Peas—white to creamy white, with a yellow interior; large, smooth and round.

Dry seed—Approx. 1600 dry seed per lb.

A commercial variety grown extensively for dry peas to use in soups.

PEAS—Wrinkled Seeded Varieties

Advancer

Similar to Little Gem.

Alderman or Tall Telephone

(resistant to Fusarium wilt)

74 days

Vine—48 to 60 inches tall; dark green, heavy stems with coarse foliage, hardy and prolific.

Pods—4 to 5 inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; dark green, straight with rounded points, plump, well filled, borne singly and containing 8 to 10 peas.

Peas—dark green, large round to oval, excellent quality, being both tender and sweet.

Dry seed—light green, large, square to drum shape. Approx. 1,450 dry seeds per pound.

A giant podded, tall, late variety recommended for home, market garden and shipping. It is also excellent for freezing.

American Wonder (Nott's Excelsior) **(susceptible to Fusarium wilt)**

65 days

Vine—26 to 32 inches tall; dark green, fairly coarse stems and foliage, very productive.

Pods—2½ inches long x ½ inch wide; medium green, straight and square ended, the pods are borne singly with occasional pairs that are tightly packed with 5 to 8 sweet flavored, tender peas.

Peas—green, medium size, round, compressed, tender and flavorful.

Dry seed—blue-green, medium size and mostly square. Approx. 2000 dry seeds per pound. A popular type for the home garden.

American Wonder (Old type Dwarf)

60 days

An earlier dwarf form of American Wonder. Vine height seldom exceeds 12 inches.

Commando (resistant to both Fusarium and "Near-wilt")

68 days

Vine—24 to 30 inches tall; stocky and similar to Perfection in vigor.

Pods—3½ inches long x ½ inch wide; medium green, blunt, somewhat curved, borne in pairs with 6 to 8 peas per pod. First bloom on 16th node.

Peas—Perfection-like in color, shape and size.

Dry seed—green, wrinkled, medium small. Approx. 2,000 dry seeds per pound.

This new variety was developed from a Pride x Green Admiral cross by Dr. J. C. Walker and Prof. E. J. Delwiche of the University of Wisconsin to replace Perfection and Pride in areas where both Fusarium and "Near-wilt" are present in the soil.

Dwarf Telephone (Carter's Daisy) **(resistant to Fusarium wilt)**

76 days

Vine—26 to 30 inches tall; light green, hardy, stocky and vigorous. A branching type plant.

Pods—4½ inches long x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; medium light green, broad, pointed, slightly curved with single and double pods containing 7 to 9 peas.

Peas—light green, large, nearly round and of good quality.

Dry seed—green with bluish cast, large, round and wrinkled. Approx. 1,280 dry seeds per pound.

An attractive, late large podded pea that is satisfactory for home and market garden as well as shipping.

Early Badger (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

58 days

Vine—18 to 22 inches tall; leaves medium in size and color.

Pods—2¾ inches long x ½ inch wide; light green, blunt and borne in pairs with 5 to 7 berries per pod.

Peas—light green canning color, small to medium in size and excellent in quality.

Dry seed—medium to light green and wrinkled. Approx. 1,900 seeds per pound.

A good all purpose short vined type.

Early Perfection (Resistant to Fusarium wilt)

66 days

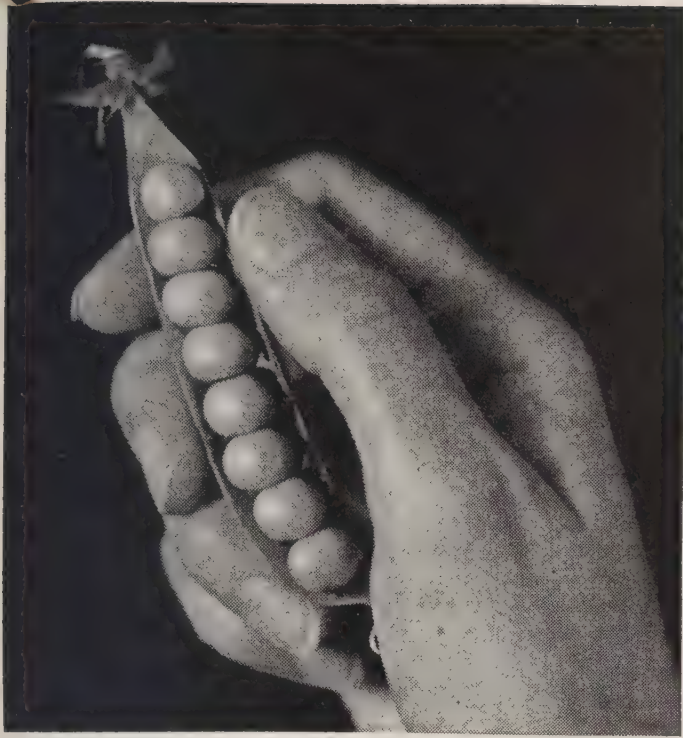
Vine—26 to 36 inches tall; dark green and thrifty—similar to Perfection but sturdier and more resistant to drought.

Pods—3¼ inches long x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; light green, blunt, plump, mostly doubles, containing 7 to 8 peas of good quality. First bloom on 13th node.

Peas—medium green, semi-round, medium large in size.

Dry seed—green, medium size and wrinkled. Approx. 2050 dry seed per pound.

A dependable, good quality and high yielding variety that matures between Surprise and Perfection.



Early Perfection

Everbearing

75 days

Vine—26 to 32 inches tall; dark green, thick, coarse and branching.

Pods—3 to 3½ inches long; dark green, straight to slightly curved, blunt and double, borne near top of vines, containing 4 to 5 large peas.

Peas—light to medium green, very large, round with flattened ends, quality and flavor good.

Dry seed—large, flat and wrinkled, light bluish-green with many cream colored. Approx. 1520 dry seeds per pound.

A dependable long bearing late crop variety for the home and market garden.

Giant Stride (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

73 days

Vine—26 to 30 inches tall; dark green, stem is large with heavy foliage and plant is very productive.

Pods—4½ to 5½ inches long x ¾ inch wide; dark green, creasebacked and pointed, single and double, containing 8 to 10 peas.

Peas—dark green, olive shaped, large and of excellent quality.

Dry seed—green, large and wrinkled. Approx. 1340 dry seeds per pound.

This is one of the largest podded varieties of commercial importance. Especially adapted for shipping and market garden use because of uniformity of pod size.

Hundredfold

62 days

Vine—18 to 20 inches tall; dark green, sturdy stem with uniform growth and a good producer.

Pods—4½ inches long x ¾ inch wide; dark green, single, broad, curved, plump and pointed at tips with 8 peas to the pod.

Peas—dark green, large, tender and sweet.

Dry seed—cream to green in color, somewhat flat and wrinkled. Approx. 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

An early, dwarf, large podded variety. It bears an enormous crop of handsome dark green pods. Easily picked, the variety is excellent for market garden and shipping. Suitable for quick-freezing.

Laxton's Progress

62 days

Vine—15 to 18 inches tall; dark green and prolific.

Pods—4½ inches long x ⅞ inch wide; glossy dark green, somewhat curved, plump, pointed, containing 7 to 9 peas. First bloom appears on the 9th node.

Peas—dark green, large oval, very good quality and flavor; used for canning, freezing and market. Sieve sizes 3 to 7.

Dry seed—apple green and cream colored, large, elongated, flattened and wrinkled. Approx. 1,400 dry seeds per pound.

An all-around variety suitable for home, market garden, bulk shipping and commercial quick-freezing.

Little Gem (Premium Gem) 64 days

Vine—26 to 32 inches tall; medium to dark green, vigorous plant, dense foliage and very productive.

Pods—2¾ inches long x ½ inch wide; medium green, straight to slightly



Giant Stride

PEAS—Wrinkled Seeded Varieties—Continued

Little Gem—Continued

curved, blunt, almost round, borne singly and doubly, containing 6 to 7 peas. Peas—bright green; small, oblong and of good quality.

Dry seed—green with occasional cream color, drum shaped and wrinkled. Approx. 2400 dry seeds per pound.

An old time favorite with home gardeners.

Little Marvel

62 days

Vine—16 to 18 inches tall; dark green, sturdy, heavy foliated and productive.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; dark green, both singles and doubles, very plump, straight, blunt ended, very tightly packed containing 6 to 8 tender peas.

Peas—dark green, large compressed, round, tender, sweet, juicy and fine flavored.

Dry seed—medium green, wrinkled, square to blocky in shape. Approx. 1,800 dry seeds per pound.

One of the most important market varieties for fall planting in Florida and used generally by home gardeners throughout the United States. Unsurpassed by any other pea in its class; it continues as the standard in comparing others for quality, productiveness and attractive appearance. Extensively used for shipping and early local marketing.

Pacemaker (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

58 days

Vine—24 to 28 inches tall; yellow-green, slender stems with small leaves. Prolific yielder of small sieve sized peas.

Pods—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; light green, straight, blunt, and borne singly. The pods contain from 5 to 7 peas. First bloom on 9th node.

Peas—rich green, small, round, definitely sweeter than Alaskas. Good quality

when harvested prime.

Dry seed—blue-green, small and wrinkled.

Approx. 2,800 dry seeds per pound.

An early sweet canning variety popular in sections where Alaskas have been used.

Perfected Wales (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

67 days

Vine—28 to 33 inches tall; medium dark green, vigorous and a good yielder.

Pods—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; light green, blunt, borne double and better filled than Prince of Wales and having 6 to 8 peas per pod.

Peas—light green, large.

Dry seed—large, oval and wrinkled, not as yellow as Prince of Wales. Approx. 1550 dry seed per pound.

A large berried canning variety developed from a cross between Perfection and Prince of Wales.

Perfection, Dark Seeded

66 days

Same as Perfection except it is dark green in pod and berry color.

Perfection Early—See Page 56

Perfection Wilt Resistant (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

70 days

Vine—18 to 34 inches tall; medium green, moderately heavy stems profusely covered with medium sized leaves, vigorous and productive.

Pods—3 inches long x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; medium green, long, slightly curved, blunt, plump, and nearly round, borne mostly as doubles and containing 6 to 8 peas. Very uniform in maturity with concentrated pod development at top of plant.



Roguing a Northrup, King & Co. field of peas growing for seed in Idaho

Perfection Wilt Resistant—Continued

Peas—clear green, medium size and semi-round, uniform type of good quality.

Dry seed—pale green, drum-shaped and wrinkled. Approx. 2000 dry seeds per pound.

An introduction by the Univ. of Wisconsin for use primarily on wilt infested soils. An excellent mid-season canning variety of fine quality and yield. Will not withstand adverse weather conditions.

Pride (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

65 days

Vine—26 to 30 inches tall; dark blue-green leaves similar to Perfections. Stocky, vigorous, and productive.

Pods—3 to 3½ inches x ⅝ inch wide; dark green, blunt and borne in clusters mostly as doubles, well filled with 7 to 9 peas. First bloom on 13th node.

Peas—medium green, large and nearly globular. A canning sort producing an appreciable percentage of larger sizes, 5's and 6's.

Dry seed—green, wrinkled and Perfection-like in shape and size. Approx. 1700 dry seeds per pound.

This variety is productive under adverse growing conditions. Where yield is more important than quality Pride rates very high.

Progress No. 9

Same general type as Laxton's Progress.

An improved, taller, hardier, large podded earlier type.

Resistant Surprise (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

55 days

Vine—25 to 28 inches tall; medium green, slender stem, scant foliage, uniform growth, and resembling Alaskas in type.

Pods—2¾ inches x ½ inch wide; light green, straight, blunt ended and generally borne singly with fairly tight pods that mature uniformly and contain 5 to 7 peas per pod.

Peas—light green, round, small, thin-skinned and of excellent quality for an early crop.

Dry seed—medium green, finely wrinkled and small. Approx. 2200 dry seeds per pound.

One of the older early sweet varieties used by the canning trade where wrinkled seed varieties are grown.

Stratagem (Potlatch) (Dwarf Defiance) (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

79 days

Vine—28 to 30 inches tall; dark green, branching, vigorous and productive.

Pods—4½ inches long x ¾ inch wide; dark green, extremely large, broad and attractive, straight to slightly curved, nearly round and pointed, borne singly and double containing 7 to 10 peas per pod.

Peas—bright green, large, tender, round, and succulent.

Dry seed—medium green, large, roundish and wrinkled. Approx. 1500 dry seeds per pound.

Peas have good holding qualities and are useful as a late home garden sort and for local market, shipping and freezing.

Thomas Laxton

62 days

Vine—25 to 30 inches tall; medium green and moderately heavy foliage.

Pods—3¼ inches long x ⅝ inch wide; dark green, straight, plump, blunt, or square ended and borne singly containing 6 to 8 large tender peas of superior quality.

Peas—bright green, large and round-oval.

Dry seed—cream and green, interior yellow, medium size, rounded, dimpled and wrinkled. Approx. 1600 dry seeds per pound.

Excellent for home and market gardeners, shipping, canning and freezing. An early, high quality all-purpose variety.

Wisconsin Early Sweet (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

59 days

Vine—25 to 32 inches tall; medium dark green foliage, a Surprise type plant, slender stemmed.

Pods—2½ inches long x ½ inch wide; light green, straight, plump, blunt, borne singly, they mature uniformly containing 5 to 7 peas per pod. First bloom is on the 10th node.

Peas—light green, small and round.

Dry seed—blue-green, medium size and roundish. Approx. 2600 dry seeds per pound.

A wilt-resistant Surprise type developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Prof. E. J. Delwiche. Primarily used as an early sweet canning variety because of its thin skin, firm endosperm and excellent quality.

PEAS—Wrinkled Varieties—Continued

Wisconsin Merit (resistant to Fusarium wilt) 72 days

Vine—20 to 30 inches tall; dark green, sturdy stems and medium sized leaves.

Pods—3¼ inches long x ⅝ inch wide; medium light green, slightly curved, blunt, single and double containing 6 to 8 peas of excellent quality. First bloom on 16th node.

Peas—medium green, large and tender. Sieves 3's to 6's, largely 4's and 5's.

Dry seed—green, medium size and wrinkled. Approx. 1900 dry seeds per pound.

Developed by Prof. E. J. Delwiche at the University of Wisconsin. It is a late Perfection-type pea of good quality and flavor. Its principal use is for canning.

World's Record (susceptible to Fusarium wilt) 55 days

Vine—24 to 30 inches tall; light to medium green, slender, moderately productive and a rapid grower.

Pods—3¾ inches long x ⅝ inch wide; medium green, pointed and borne singly, they contain 6 to 8 peas per pod. First bloom on the 9th node.

Peas—light green, large, round to oval, of very good flavor and quality.

Dry seed—cream and green, wrinkled and large. Approx. 1600 dry seeds per pound.

A valuable market pea for early planting in the Eastern states.

PEPPER

Maturity dates indicate approximate time required from the setting out of plants to the field to the production of marketable green peppers.

Hot or Pungent Varieties

Hungarian Yellow Wax 65 days

Plant—18 to 22 inches tall, thrifty, compact, foliage light green; a heavy producer.

Fruit—5 inches long x 1½ inches thick at shoulder, pendant, smooth, tapered, waxy yellow turning to crimson when mature.

An early maturing hot yellow variety desirable for home and market garden.

Long Red Cayenne 70 days

Plant—24 to 30 inches tall, very erect with bushy top, foliage medium green; unusually productive.

Fruit—5 inches long x 1 inch in diameter, pendant, very slim, frequently twisted, deep green changing to brilliant red; flesh very hot or pungent.

A favorite hot variety characterized by

washboard corrugation below shoulders when mature. Used largely for canning, in pickle making and for drying. Popular for bunching with pot herbs for winter use. Adapted to wide growing range, it is a good variety for home gardeners all over the country.

Red Chili 82 days

Plant—18 inches tall, spreading, bushy growth, exceptionally prolific. •

Fruit—2 to 2½ inches long x ½ inch in diameter at shoulder, upright on plant, slim, tapered, smooth, light green becoming dark red when mature; thin fleshed, very pungent.

A really hot variety. Used extensively for pepper sauces, pickling and drying for winter use.

Sweet Varieties

California Wonder 75 days

Plant—24 to 28 inches tall, stocky, foliage dark green, a good producer over an extended season.

Fruit—4 to 4½ inches long x 3 inches in diameter, smooth, blocky and four lobed; thick walled and sweet. Attractive glossy green fruits becoming bright scarlet at maturity.

A popular and widely used mild flavored large pepper. Good for home or market gardening. Excellent for shipping.

Early Calwonder 69 days

Plant—vigorous, stocky and prolific; smaller than California Wonder, otherwise identical in type.

Fruit—4 inches long x 3½ inches in diameter, upright, smooth, deep green changing to bright crimson at maturity, 3 and 4 lobed; thick walled; flesh sweet and mild.

An early maturing strain of California Wonder type adapted to short season areas. Packs well for shipping because it is uniform in size and chunky to nearly square in shape. Also, a fine home and market garden variety.



California Wonder

Chinese Giant

80 days

Plant—18 to 22 inches tall, vigorous, stocky, heavy foliated, productive.

Fruit—4½ inches long x 4 inches thick, pendant, with four round ridges indented at blossom end, somewhat crumpled, emerald green turning to scarlet; thick flesh, mild and sweet throughout.

A very large mid-season variety. Its unusually large size and sweet mild flavor have made it an old standby for the home and market garden.

King of the North

65 days

Plant—16 to 22 inches tall, erect, vigorous, very hardy, and prolific.

Fruit—4½ inches long x 3¾ inches in diameter, dark green turning to rich red when mature; medium thick, mild flavored flesh.

A first early variety of Ruby King type developed for the North by the Joseph Harris Co. Recommended for its early and uniformly large fruits. A good early pepper for market and home gardener.

Large Bell or World Beater 75 days

Plant—26 to 30 inches tall, erect, vigorous, foliage heavy and dark green; a heavy producer.

Fruit—4½ to 5 inches long x 3½ inches in diameter at shoulder, large, blocky, smooth, dark emerald green turning to scarlet red at maturity, four lobed; flesh medium thick, firm and pleasantly flavored.

An excellent second early variety selected from a Chinese Giant x Ruby King cross. This variety is very popular as a shipper from Florida and East Coast areas. Also used by home and market gardeners.

Pimiento or Perfection

85 days

Plant—27 to 30 inches tall, upright, vigorous, leaves short, broad and dark green, heavily productive.

Fruit—3 inches long, conical to heart shaped, smooth, glossy; deep green becoming crimson at maturity; thick fleshed, sweet and of excellent flavor.

Grown on a large scale for canning whole (easily cored), and a fine variety for home and market gardens. Its superb qualities make it excellent for stuffing and salads.

Ruby King

70 days

Plant—24 to 30 inches tall, upright, compact, vigorous, foliage dark green, fruits borne well off the ground.

Fruit—6 inches long x 3½ inches across the stem end, pendant, tapered, dark green becoming a glowing ruby-red when ripe, smooth, crumpled at tips, three lobed; walls fairly thick and sturdy, flesh sweet and mild.

A popular, early, sweet pepper of good size, desirable for home, market garden and shipping. It produces more uniform sized fruits than the average variety in its class.



World Beater

Sunnybrook (Cheese or Tomato)

73 days

Plant—23 to 28 inches tall, vigorous, erect, branching, foliage dark green, productive.

Fruit—2½ inches deep x 3¼ inches across, upright, oblate, or tomato shaped with square shoulders, mostly smooth, bright green becoming intense red; flesh very thick, unusually sweet and juicy.

Ideal for canning or home garden use. Sometimes called "Cheese" Pepper. Flesh is similar to Pimiento.

PUMPKINS

To the seedsman or horticulturist the term, pumpkin, refers chiefly to varieties of *Cucurbita pepo* and *Cucurbita moschata*. They are used primarily for pie-making or for stock feeding. Because the three groups are botanically distinct, and because *Cucurbita maxima* (true squash) crosses only with *C. moschata* while the latter also crosses with *C. pepo*—the species is indicated after the varietal name.

Maturity figures represent average time from field planting to full edible development of fruit, and size figures denote average measurements of full grown fruits.

Connecticut Field (Big Tom) (Jack O'Lantern)—*C. pepo* 115 days

Fruit—10 to 14 inches deep x 14 inches in diameter, globe shaped, skin smooth dark orange, rind thin but hard, surface somewhat grooved.

Flesh—orange-yellow, coarse, thick, dry and sweet.

This pumpkin is the standard cornfield variety. It can be grown nearly anywhere and is used both for canning and as stock feed.



Early Sweet Sugar

Cushaw Green Striped—*C. moschata* 110 days

Fruit—16 to 20 inches long x 8 to 10 inches at largest diameter; pyriform shape with long curved neck, skin cream-white, mottled with irregular green stripes, rind medium soft.

Flesh—pale yellow, coarse and fibrous, thick, sweet and moist; solid in neck and medium thick in bulbous end.

This is the most popular of the Cushaw types, very early and exceedingly prolific. It is used for pies as well as for stock feed.

Early Sweet Sugar (Small Pie, Boston or New England Pie) *C. pepo* 105 days

Fruit—8 inches deep x 10 inches in diameter, slightly flattened to globe shape, skin glossy, furrowed, dark orange; rind hard. Productive.

Flesh—orange-yellow, thick, fine textured, dry, sweet and excellent in quality.

Early maturing, prolific, good winter keeper. Excellent for canning and the favorite pie pumpkin for home use.

Kentucky Field (Large Sweet Cheese) *C. moschata* 118 days

Fruit—10 inches deep x 15 inches in diameter, large, flattened to round, skin orange-buff, surface distinctly grooved with broad ribs.

Flesh—deep salmon-yellow, very thick, fine grained with very little fiber.

Fruits are somewhat variable in shape and size as variety not well fixed. Used largely for canning and feeding stock. A hardy, heavily productive, good keeping variety extensively grown in the South.

King of Mammoth (Pot Iron, Jumbo, also called Mammoth Chili Squash) *C. maxima* 120 days

Fruit—18 to 24 inches long x 15 to 18 inches in diameter, nearly round to flattened, skin fairly smooth, sometimes slightly netted, dull orange streaked or splotched with buff, surface has shallow ribbing with lighter stripes between the ribs.

Flesh—variable yellow to orange, very thick, hard and firm; while a little coarse and fibrous in texture it is moist and of fair quality.

This is the largest of the pumpkins or squashes, sometimes growing to 100 pounds when but one fruit is allowed to remain on the plant. Fruits are somewhat variable in size and shape, and are used largely for stock feeding and exhibition purposes.

Long Island Cheese—*C. moschata*

110 days

Fruit—6 to 8 inches deep x 12 to 18 inches in diameter, distinctly flattened, skin buff color, surface has shallow evenly spaced ribbing, rind thin but tough; prolific and uniform in fruit type.

Flesh—deep orange, thick, fine grained and of excellent quality.

Widely used in the East, this variety is becoming increasingly popular for canning purposes.



Long Island Cheese

RADISH

Our radish seed is produced chiefly at our growing stations in Wyoming and Idaho, where experienced growers plus the vigorous climate and good soil result in top quality seed.

At our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds, we carry on continuous and extensive radish seed stock selection work. Each spring special basic seed stock lines are planted; the bulbs harvested, very critically selected, then transplanted in isolated plots. These highly selected lots are sent to our western growing stations each year for use as seed stock, but our basic line selection work is carried on each spring at Minneapolis, to provide a continuous supply of seed stock from critical bulb selection. Selections are based on bulb shape, color and holding quality and for length of top and neck size.

The maturity figures listed indicate average number of days from field seeding to marketable bulbs under Minnesota conditions.

Cavalier (for forcing) 21 days

Roots—deep olive shaped, skin bright scarlet; flesh firm, crisp, and mild.

Tops—2½ to 3 inches, foliage gray-green.

This strain of Scarlet Globe was bred for greenhouse forcing and growing on muck or peat soil during the summer. Very popular with market gardeners.

Comet 25 days

Roots—globe to round in shape, skin bright cherry-red; flesh unusually firm and crisp.

Tops—3½ to 4 inches.

Grows to good size before getting pithy and remains firm longer than most early globe types, a desirable feature for both home and market garden use.

Crimson Giant 30 days

Roots—round to top shape, skin deep crimson red; flesh white, crisp and very firm.

Tops—medium large, 4 to 5 inches.

An excellent large size, second early type for home or market garden. Does well as a summer radish as it stands heat better than most types.



Cavalier



Early Scarlet Globe Short Top

Early Scarlet Globe, Market Gardener's Strain 24 days

Roots—deep globe shaped, skin bright scarlet-red, flesh white and crisp.

Tops—3 to 4 inches.

A medium top strain of Scarlet Globe bred for upland and sandy soil. An excellent bulber, very uniform, and an outstanding type for home or market gardener.

Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top 23 days

Roots—mostly round, skin rich bright scarlet, flesh crisp and firm.

Tops—2½ to 3 inches.

A very short top strain of Scarlet Globe bred for greenhouse forcing and growing on peat or muck soils during the summer. A dependable bulber.

Early Scarlet Globe, Vick's Strain 24 days

Roots—deep olive shaped, skin deep scarlet, flesh white, firm and crisp.

Tops—3½ to 4½ inches.

A medium top strain of Scarlet Globe recommended for upland planting where a deep olive shape is desired. A very uniform, dependable bulber.

RADISH—Continued



Early Scarlet Globe
Market Gardener's Strain

Early Scarlet Turnip 26 days

Roots—round to turnip-shaped, skin deep scarlet; flesh white and firm.

Tops—medium heavy. 4 to 5 inches.

An early, quick growing variety popular with home gardeners.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped 25 days

Replaced by Sparkler.

French Breakfast 24 days

Roots—oblong and blunt with small tap root, skin rose-scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and tender.

Tops—medium, 5 to 6 inches.

Popular for home garden but does not stand long before becoming pithy. Suitable for forcing under glass.

Long Scarlet Short Top 30 days

Roots—5 to 6 inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, skin very deep scarlet; flesh white and firm.

Tops—medium, about 6 inches.

An old standard long variety for home and market gardens. The roots grow partly above ground.

Sparkler 25 days

Roots—almost round, skin bright scarlet with a pronounced white tip; flesh clear white, tender and crisp.

Top—medium, 5 to 6 inches.

The attractive appearance of this radish makes it very popular with the home gardener.

White Icicle 30 days

Roots—4½ to 5½ inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, skin white; flesh pure white, tender, crisp and mild flavored.

Tops—medium short, 5 to 6 inches.

Excellent for outdoor planting or forcing under glass. A popular white variety.

Winter Varieties

California Mammoth White 55 days

Roots—7 to 8 inches long x 2 to 3 inches in diameter, skin white; flesh pure white, solid and mildly pungent.

Tops—large and coarse.

The largest of Winter radishes. May be used in all stages of growth and a good keeper. A favorite with Chinese gardeners in California.

China Rose 52 days

Roots—6 to 7 inches long x 2 inches diameter at shoulder, becoming larger at base, skin deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent.

Tops—large.

A popular and dependable winter variety. By packing in sand, crisp radishes may be had during the winter.

Long Black Spanish 56 days

Roots—8 to 9 inches long x 2½ inches in diameter at shoulder, oblong in shape, skin black in color and somewhat roughened; flesh white, crisp and pungent.

Tops—large, coarse cut leaved.

Considered a good keeping winter variety.

Round Black Spanish 56 days

Roots—3½ to 4 inches in diameter, round and black, rough skinned; flesh white, crisp and pungent.

Tops—large and coarse.

An excellent keeping variety.



White Icicle

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Victoria

Plant—vigorous and hardy; stalks crimson shading to green towards leaf. Heavy yielding.

A standard garden variety. Like other rhubarb varieties plants produced from seed are somewhat variable. Of the seedlings the reddest-stemmed, best appearing specimens should be selected and transplanted and the balance discarded.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island

Roots—long and tapering, white.

Top—heavy and grass-like.

Easily grown from seed. Used as a creamed vegetable and in flavoring soups. A good winter keeper in storage and some of the roots also may be left in garden over winter and used first thing in spring.

SORREL

Narrow-leaved (Silver leaf)

Plant—perennial with long, slender, thick, bright green upright leaves with mildly acid flavor.

Used in salads and as spring greens. Sometimes called "Sour-Grass" because of its acid taste.

SPINACH

Maturity days listed indicate average time required to produce marketable plants under our Minnesota trial ground conditions.

Bloomsdale Long Standing

(Round Seed)

45 days

Plant type—vigorous, erect, compact and uniform.

Leaf character—very thick, medium large leaves with incurved tip, deeply savoyed, rich dark glossy green, tender and of excellent quality.

An improvement over the Bloomsdale Savoy for late Spring or Summer crop. A few days later, it stands several days longer in hot weather before throwing seed stalks. Extensively used for shipping, home and market garden growing.

Bloomsdale Savoy Reselected

(Round seed)

40 days

Plant type—a rapid and vigorous grower, upright, compact, hardy. Crowns and petioles upright, holding leaves up off soil.

Leaf character—thick, medium large, deeply blistered, glossy dark green, quality excellent but bolts to seed quickly in warm weather.

Because of its fast growth, good quality and adaptability to either spring or fall planting, it is widely used by home, market gardeners and shippers.



A stock seed plot of Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach in N. K. & Co.'s Breeding Grounds

SPINACH—Continued

Giant Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved) **(Round seed) 45 days**

Plant type—rapid grower, hardy, large, semi-erect to spreading, slow to bolt, an exceptionally heavy yielder.

Leaf character—medium thick, very large, broad, arrow-shaped leaves with rounded tips, rich bright green, firm and tender.

One of the best of the thick smooth leaf types. Easily cleaned of sand, excellent quality and early in season, coming into cutting stage between Bloomsdale Savoy and Long Standing types. A suitable variety for both market gardeners and the canning industry.

King of Denmark (Round seed) **45 days**

Plant type—large, vigorous and spreading, slowest of all the common varieties to bolt.

Leaf character—thick, large, broadly rounded, somewhat blistered leaves, glossy dark green with long petioles; tender.

Withstands heat well and extremely long standing. Excellent for Spring planting; used for canning and for market or home gardening.

New Zealand (seeds large, hard, horned, slow to germinate) **70 days**

(*Tetragonia expansa*—not a true Spinach)

Plant type—large, hardy, spreading bush-like plants which produce an abundance of edible leaves over entire season. Especially heat and drought tolerant.

Leaf character—small, fleshy, triangular shaped leaves, deep rich green. The leaves and thick round stems near tips of branches are tender and very fine flavored when cooked.

Excellent for home gardens as it produces delicious greens way after ordinary spinach is past. Tolerant to heat, drought and disease.



Giant Nobel

Northland (Round seed) 45 days

Plant type—an improved strain of Giant Nobel type.

Leaf character—thick, very large, smooth and rounded, darker green than Nobel; excellent quality, very productive.

Excellent for canning and freezing or for home and market garden usage.



Northland

Old Dominion Blight Resistant **(Round seed) 41 days**

Plant type—similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother in appearance. A rapid grower in early spring, also used for fall or autumn planting.

Leaf character—medium thick, savoyed, similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother and somewhat more pointed; tender and good quality.

Introduced by Virginia Agric. Exp. Station and resulting from a cross between Virginia Blight Resistant and King of Denmark. Stands fairly well without bolting, and tolerant to cold soil. Used as early spring or fall crop and especially popular in Texas and the South.

Prickly Winter or Hollandia **(Prickly seed) 43 days**

Plant type—vigorous, large, hardy, fast growing, flat or spreading with an open growth, bolts to seed early.

Leaf character—thin to medium thick, large size smooth to slightly crumpled, pointed tip, bright medium green, tender and of good quality.

A valuable over-winter variety often planted in the Fall in the Southwest and used extensively on the West Coast for canning, freezing and market.

Round Thick Leaved—Same as Giant Nobel

Viking or Heavy Pack (Round seed)
45 days

Plant type—hardy, vigorous grower, spreading to somewhat upright, very slow bolting and heavily productive.

Leaf character—very large, broad arrow-shaped with short petioles; firm, tender, juicy and smooth, medium dark green, excellent quality. The thickest leaf of the large leaved types.

A selection from Giant Nobel rapidly growing in popularity with canners and market gardeners. Well adapted to freezing, canning and home or market garden use.

Virginia Blight Resistant (Bloomsdale Blight Resistant—Virginia Savoy)
(Round Seed) 39 days

Plant type—vigorous, semi-upright a rapid grower, fairly compact, seeding rather early; smoother and more sparsely leaved than Bloomsdale. Resistant to cold.

Leaf character—thick, broad and tapering to a rounded point, moderately crumpled, medium dark green.

This variety was developed at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for resistance to blight or Mosaic disease. In demand where disease-infested soils curtail growing of other strains. Mainly used as a fall crop or for autumn seeding.

SQUASH

Our squash seed is all western grown, the important varieties at our own Oregon growing station.

Squash are largely insect pollinated and because many of the varieties and species groups cross readily, considerable care must be given to maintain varietal purity.

At our Minneapolis trial and breeding grounds, we keep our basic stock seed true and vigorous by a program of continual selection, controlled pollination, and rigid roguing.

The summer squash mostly have bush or upright plants and belong to the Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin) group, whereas most of the winter squash are vining in habit and belong largely to Cucurbita maxima species. The notable exceptions to this are the Table Queen and Fordhook types which belong to C. pepo and the Butternut variety which is a variety of C. moschata.

Maturity figures indicate time from field planting of seed to edible maturity, and fruit size data are based on fully grown fruits.

Summer Varieties

Black Zucchini 55 days

Fruit—13½ inches long x 3¾ inches in diameter when mature, long, straight and slender with slight ridges, a black-green color, very attractive—no striping or mottling. A continual producer. Pick when 6 to 8 inches long.

Flesh—greenish-white when edible, firm, delicate flavor of fine quality.

Plant—bush type.

A more recent development in the Italian Marrow group. The fruit should be picked when but a few days old. Tender, distinctly flavored and a table delicacy that can be prepared in a number of appetizing ways.

Cocozelle, Long Green Bush or Italian Vegetable Marrow Green Striped 60 days

Fruit—18 inches long x 4 inches in diameter when mature, straight, tapering slightly, with more pronounced ridges at the stem end, smooth skinned, light green mottled with yellow and lighter green stripes, becoming dark green with dull yellow background at maturity.

Flesh—pale, greenish-white, very firm, fine textured and delicious in flavor when in edible stage. (Up to 6 inches in length and with rind still soft.)

Plant—bush type.

Prolific, early, excellent quality.

Early Prolific Straightneck 50 days

Fruit—8 to 10 inches long x 2½ inches in diameter, slender, club-shaped with a rounded tip, smaller at stem end, sparsely warted, delicate lemon-cream color in edible stage becoming deep golden-yellow when mature.

Flesh—cream-yellow, firm, tender and succulent.

Plant—bush type.

Very early, prolific, uniform and of highest quality. Excellent for home and market garden and for shipping.



Cocozelle

SQUASH—Summer Varieties—Continued

Giant Summer Crookneck

60 days

Fruit—20 inches long x 4½ inches through at widest diameter with curved neck. Skin is heavily warted and rich orange-yellow color.

Flesh—golden-yellow, thick, tender and of pleasing flavor.

Plant—bush type.

For home, market garden and shipping. It is a selection from Early Summer Crookneck that is later in season and larger in size.

Golden Summer Crookneck (Early)

50 days

Fruit—12 inches long x 3 inches in diameter, curved in shape with a small crooked neck, enlarged blossom end, thickly warted, golden-yellow in color. Very uniform.

Flesh—bright yellow at edible stage, thick and noted for its fine quality and buttery flavor.

Plant—bush type.

A popular yellow bush type summer squash. Exceedingly prolific. A superb sort for home and market garden.

Long White Vegetable Marrow

60 days

Fruit—12 inches long x 4 inches in diameter, oblong, somewhat larger at blossom end, faint ribbing on a smooth skin, skin pale cream-white.

Flesh—pale green tinged with white, tender and very palatable.

Plant—bush type.

A favorite English variety, prolific, early and widely used. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown as the flesh then is tender and marrowy.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop

68 days

Fruit—8½ inches wide x 3½ inches deep, disk shaped with scalloped edges, creamy-white in edible stage, becoming chalky-white at maturity.

Flesh—green tinged with white, thick, tender, fine-grained, juicy and well flavored.

Plant—bush type.

This has become the most widely used of the early summer type Patty Pan squash, and it is especially popular in much of the South. Prolific, uniform and of good quality especially when fruits are very small.

Winter Varieties

Banana (Blue)

110 days

Fruit—20 inches long x 5½ inches in diameter, nearly cylindrical, convexly-tapering ends, smooth skinned, rind thin and medium hard, slate blue-green in color.

Flesh—light orange-yellow, thick, firm, solid, dry, free from fiber or stringiness and of fair quality.

Plant—vine, vigorous.

A productive home and market garden winter squash with good keeping qualities. Especially popular on the West Coast.

Blue Hubbard

115 days

Fruit—16 inches long x 10 inches in diameter, slightly rough and ridged, rind very hard and strong, blue green in color.

Flesh—orange-yellow, thick, dry and fine grained, sweet. Retains its quality and is good keeper.

Plant—vine.

One of the best Hubbards for sweetness, flavor and keeping quality. Shape of fruit is similar to green Hubbard.

Blue Hubbard, New England Strain

110 days

Fruit—20 to 30 inches long x 12 to 14 inches at bulge, skin and rind similar to regular Blue Hubbard.

Flesh—identical to Blue Hubbard.

Plant—vine.

A superior strain of Blue Hubbard developed in the New England States with larger, longer fruits. Good keeper, excellent quality.

Boston Marrow (Orange Marrow)

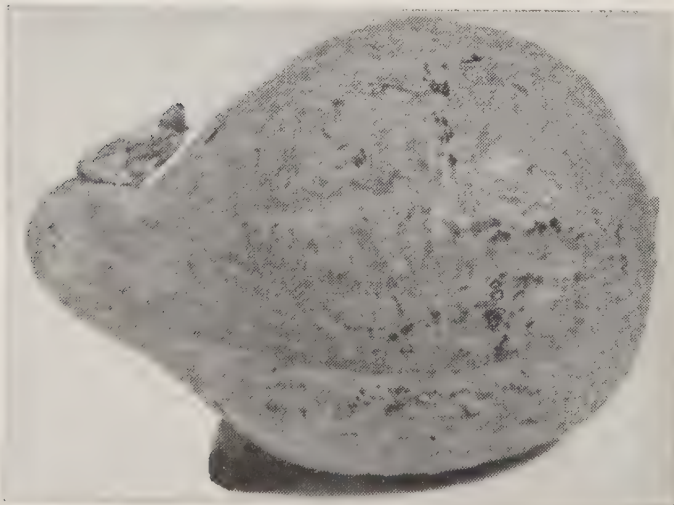
97 days

Fruit—14 inches long x 10 inches in diameter, Hubbard shape but with stem end more blunt, skin somewhat rough, rind quite hard and brittle, skin deep orange-buff.

Flesh—orange tinged golden, thick, firm, fine grained, moist and sweetly flavored.

Plant—vine, more vigorous than Golden Delicious.

A very productive standard late fall variety, extensively used in the North for canning and freezing.



Blue Hubbard



Buttercup

Boston Marrow Special

Identical to Boston Marrow except that it has a much brighter, more intense brick-red exterior skin color. Color is similar to Golden Delicious.

Buttercup

100 days

Fruit—4½ inches deep x 6½ inches diameter, turban shaped with distinctive protruding button at blossom end of many fruits, slightly ribbed, rind thin but hard and tough, skin dark green with silvery-white lines and flecked with dull gray spots.

Flesh—deep golden-yellow, thick, dry and very sweet.

Plant—vine.

This excellent variety was developed by Professor A. F. Yaeger at North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station. Considered by many the standard of excellence in quality, it is also prolific, early and a fairly good keeper.

Butternut

100 days

Fruit—12 inches long x 5 inches at largest diameter, shape similar to elongated pear, rind hard but tough, skin smooth, light cream-buff.

Flesh—the stem or neck end averages 7 inches long by 3½ inches through and interior is solid meat. Flesh quite dry, light yellow with sweet nutty flavor and excellent quality. The small seed cavity is located at the bulbous blossom end.

Plant—vine.

An ideal home garden baking type of highest quality introduced by Joseph Breck and Sons. A prolific yielder and fairly good keeper.

Chicago Warty Hubbard, N. K. & Co. Strain

115 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 10 inches through at widest diameter, largest of the green Hubbard types, densely covered with warts, thick and hard shelled, very dark green.

Flesh—dark golden-yellow, thick, dry, fine-grained, sweet flavored and of good quality.

Plant—vine.

A popular type of Hubbard because of large fruit size and yielding ability, good quality and fact that it keeps well. Recommended for home or market gardens.

Golden Delicious

100 days

Fruit—10 inches long x 8 inches diameter, top shaped, skin hard, fairly smooth, reddish-orange with lighter stripes leading to a distinctive green tip at the blossom end.

Flesh—deep orange-yellow, dry, medium grained with a high starch content, outstanding in flavor and quality.

Plant—vine.

Originated by Gill Bros. Seed Co., and now widely used and popular with home gardeners as well as in the canning and freezing industry. Well known for its quality and excellent keeping characteristics.

Gregory's or Green Delicious

115 days

Fruit—8½ inches deep x 7½ inches in diameter, top-shaped, rind thin but hard, dark green mottled, with lighter green stripes leading to the blossom end.

Flesh—bright yellow-orange, good quality, extremely thick, fine grained, dry and without fiber.

Plant—vine.

Similar to Golden Delicious except for size and skin color and maturity. An excellent variety for the home garden. Keeps well in storage.

Improved Hubbard or Green Hubbard, N. K. & Co. Strain

110 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 10 inches diameter, thick, hard strong rind, surface has broad shallow irregular ribbing with moderately shallow warting, dark ivy-green skin frequently striped at tip with paler green becoming bronze at maturity.

Flesh—deep orange-yellow, medium thick, tender, dry, fine grained, sweet, crisp, fine flavored and of good quality.

Plant—vine.

The standard popular true Hubbard and still the leading winter squash for home or market gardener and shipper in most areas. A good keeper.

SQUASH—Winter Varieties—Continued

Red or Golden Hubbard

100 days

Fruit—10 inches long x 8 inches in diameter, round with pointed neck and blossom end, rind thickly covered with large, coarse, shallow warts; hard, tough, skin bright golden-red in color with faint cream colored stripes toward the blossom end and a characteristic green tip.

Flesh—deep orange-yellow, thick, fine grained, cooks very dry and has a rich, sweet flavor.

Plant—vine.

Smaller, earlier, often more prolific than Green Hubbard types. Used for home, market garden, canning and freezing purposes. A good keeper.



Mammoth Table Queen

Regular Table Queen

Table Queen, Des Moines or Acorn

80 days

Fruit—5 inches long x 4½ inches in diameter, acorn or turbinate shape, surface deeply grooved or furrowed, skin smooth, dark greenish-black, sometimes becoming partly yellow in storage.

Flesh—medium thick, pale orange, tender, slightly fibrous, dry, sweet and distinctly flavored.

Plant—vine, very vigorous.

An excellent table or individual size baking squash. Cut in half and baked, it serves one person amply. Very early maturing, exceedingly productive, more tolerant of poor soil and adverse conditions than most winter types, and a good keeper. Popular for home, market garden and shipping trade.

Mammoth Table Queen (also called Royal Table Queen)

80 days

Fruit—7 inches deep x 5½ inches in diameter, a larger fruited strain of Table Queen otherwise similar in shape and color.

Flesh—pale-orange, medium thick, tender, dry, sweet and flavorful.

A distinctive, large fruited strain of this hardy, prolific and good keeping variety. Maintained for those wanting a larger sized Table Queen squash. Introduced by

TOMATO

Maturity figures for each variety indicate approximate time from setting of plants to field until appearance of ripe, marketable fruits.

Avon Extra Early Scarlet 66 days

Fruit—uniform, deep scarlet red, medium sized, flattened globe shape, smooth, meaty fleshed. Grows in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits.

Vine—partly spreading and more upright than Earliana with medium large, dark green leaves.

A good tomato in the Earliana class.

Bonny Best 73 days

Fruit—attractive, uniformly medium large, smooth, small cored, solid, evenly colored scarlet-red, oblate to nearly globe shape. A good cropper, of tart flavor, excellent quality and free from circular cracks.

Vine—medium size, semi-erect and spreading with dark green heavy foliage giving good coverage to fruits; quite prolific. Adapted to pruning and staking if desired. Susceptible to leaf spot and not as hardy as some types.

A standard second early general purpose variety for home and market gardening, shipping and forcing under glass.



Bounty

**County (Improved Victor or
Bison type)**

65 days

Fruit—good size, uniformly globular, orange-scarlet, smooth. Cracks somewhat under extremes of dry or wet weather.

Vine—small, determinate or self-topping, open plant habit which often results in some sun scalding. Very productive.

Developed by Dr. A. F. Yaeger and Mr. Harold Mattson of the North Dakota Agric. Exp. Station. Recommended as a first early variety for home gardeners especially in the northern short season areas.

Break O' Day

68 days

Fruit—medium large, bright orange-scarlet, smooth, globe shaped; fairly fleshy interior, good flavor.

Vine—medium large, coarse, rather light foliage, open and spreading, giving rather poor coverage. Hardy, and a prolific yielder.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agric. for wilt and nail-head resistance, earliness and freedom for cracking. Extensively used by truckers and shippers.

Chalk's Early Jewel

73 days

Fruit—excellent scarlet-red, smooth and firm, thick, solid and sweet fleshed, few seeds, ripens right up to stem without any cracks, larger and slightly flatter globe shape than Bonny Best.

Vine—very thrifty and heavily productive under favorable weather conditions.

A second early, home, market garden and shipping variety, very similar to Bonny Best and John Baer but slightly larger.

**Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak or
Red Ponderosa)**

95 days

Fruit—similar to Ponderosa except crimson color; very large, flattened, rather rough, solid meaty interior; rather irregular, borne in clusters.

Vine—late, large, sprawling, medium green.

A scarlet "sport" from Ponderosa. Used mostly by home gardeners wanting extremely large crimson tomatoes.

Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato

83 days

Fruit—medium size, pinkish-purple in color, flattened globe, smooth and solid.

Vine—stocky and compact, self-supporting upright growth with dark green foliage.

A strictly dwarf variety, useful in home gardens where space is limited.

Dwarf Stone

92 days

Fruit—medium size bright red, flattened globe shape and smooth.

Vine—dwarf or tree type, erect, very compact, with dense dark green foliage.

A late season dwarf type useful where garden space is limited.

Earliana

66 days

Fruit—bright scarlet, deep flat, fairly smooth, crowded in heavy clusters over the entire plant. Average 3 inches in diameter. Meaty interior.

Vine—open and spreading with rather sparse dark green foliage.

Popular first early tomato for home or early market.



Marglobe Tomato

TOMATO—Continued

Earliana Special

A specially bred and produced stock with greater uniformity, slightly deeper and smoother fruits, more freedom from green shoulder.

Firesteel

65 days

Fruit—scarlet, large, smooth, flattened to deep globe; interior medium red with meaty irregular divisions and thick walls. Uniform in ripening.

Vine—short, spreading to partly upright, self-topping with fairly dense foliage giving good coverage to fruit. Very prolific.

A good early market and home tomato developed by Dr. A. F. Yaeger at the North Dakota Agric. College.

Golden Queen

82 days

Fruit—deep golden-yellow, flattened globe, medium large, smooth, occasionally becoming russeted, rarely cracks. Interior solid, flavor mild with little acid.

Vine—large, dense foliage giving good coverage, bright medium green and prolific. Heat and drought tolerant.

A large yellow variety, used mostly in home gardens.

Greater Baltimore

80 days

Fruit—bright scarlet, fairly smooth, large, flattened, firm and solid fleshed with shallow core; ripens evenly over entire surface, making it an ideal canner.

Vine—large, bushy, strong and vigorous with somewhat open growth, moderate leaf coverage, a continuous cropper usually productive over a wide variety of conditions, bearing until frosts.

A standard main crop canning variety, also used for late crop in home gardens.

Grothen's Globe or Improved

Break O' Day

70 days

Fruit—deep scarlet, medium to large diameter, globe shaped, smooth and free from cracking; firm, solid interior which ripens slowly, good quality.

Vine—large, open spreading habit, early, hardy and prolific. Heavy dark green foliage giving protection against sun scald. Best adapted to lighter type soils.

An early maturing wilt resistant variety which is becoming increasingly popular in Florida and Texas for green wrap shipping. An improved Break O'Day type with much better color.

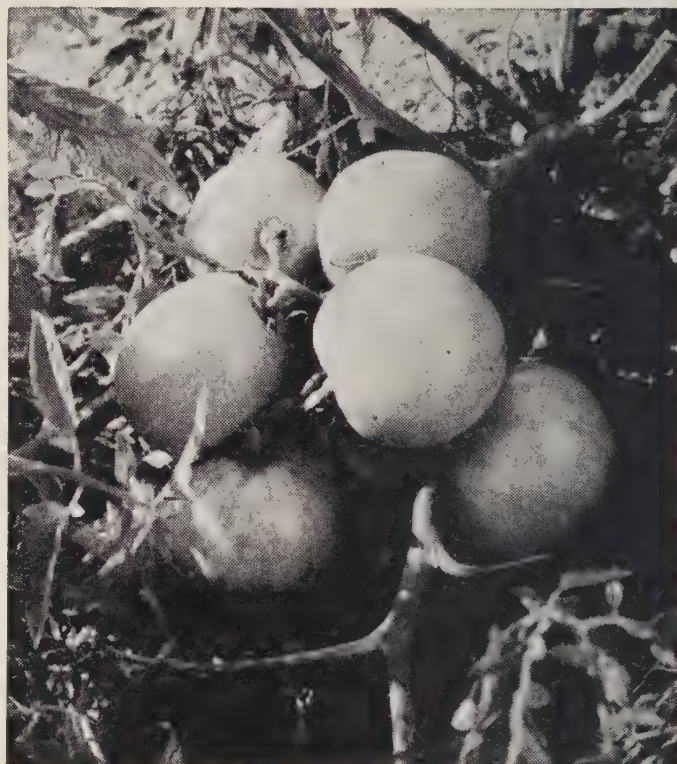
John Baer

73 days

Fruit—deep scarlet-red, with excellent interior color, oblate to round, firm, smooth, medium walls and small core, flavor outstanding for juice or whole pack.

Vine—medium to large, dark green, vigorous and prolific.

Almost identical with Bonny Best. Under some environments the foliage is denser, a little darker green and slightly heavier stemmed. Valuable for home or market gardeners and a very good early canner.



Jubilee

Jubilee

80 days

Fruit—orange-yellow, very large, smooth, deep round, meaty interior with few seeds, flavor mild and sub-acid.

Vine—vigorous, uniform and upright, requiring minimum growing space; small, medium green dense foliage. Prolific over a long season.

A very distinctive variety with large, deep orange colored, meaty fruits. Excellent for home gardening or market use in limited quantity.

June Pink (Pink Earliana)

70 days

Fruit—medium size, attractive purplish-pink, uniform, smooth, somewhat flattened, solid and meaty. Produced in clusters of 6 to 8 throughout the season.

Vine—rather short, open spreading, branches freely.

Similar to Earliana in every way except color. An early shipping and home garden variety.

Marglobe**77 days**

Fruit—uniform, deep scarlet-red, fully colored around the stem, medium large, deep globe in shape, smooth, quite free from cracking, very solid with thick walls and cross sections, mildly acid and of fine quality. Inside flesh shows white fibers until fully ripe.

Vine—Large, vigorous, erect, with medium green heavy foliage that shades fruit well, moderately productive. Rather late, but produces well in late summer.

Introduced by the late Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agric., and partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. A most valuable, widely adapted, productive, high quality variety used by home and market gardeners, shippers and canners.

Marglobe (Certified)**78 days**

Stocks field inspected by State Authorities and certified to be true to type and disease free.

McGee**66 days**

A first early type having both pink and scarlet fruited plants which are similar to June Pink and Earliana varieties.

Oxheart**90 days**

Fruit—bright rosy-pink, very large, heart shaped, shallowly furrowed from top to bottom, heavy solid flesh, very few seeds, set in clusters of 2 to 7, mild flavor makes them desirable for salads.

Vine—very large, open and spreading, with slate green dense foliage.

Different from any other types, Oxheart is a popular late home garden and local market variety valued for its large size and distinctive shape.

Pearson (Improved)**85 days**

Fruit—scarlet, medium to large, flattened globe, smooth with very tough skin usually free from cracks or defects. Prolific, high yielding.

Vine—vigorous, self-topping with ample foliage to protect the fruits.

Originally developed by Dr. O. H. Pearson at the California College of Agric. A main crop canning and shipping type especially adapted to California and the South, being too late for commercial use in the North.

Ponderosa**90 days**

Fruit—deep purplish-pink, extremely large, flattened and rather irregular, usually ribbed and somewhat rough with tendency to crack, fleshy, few seeds and very mild flavor.

Vine—strong growth, spreading with coarse medium green foliage.

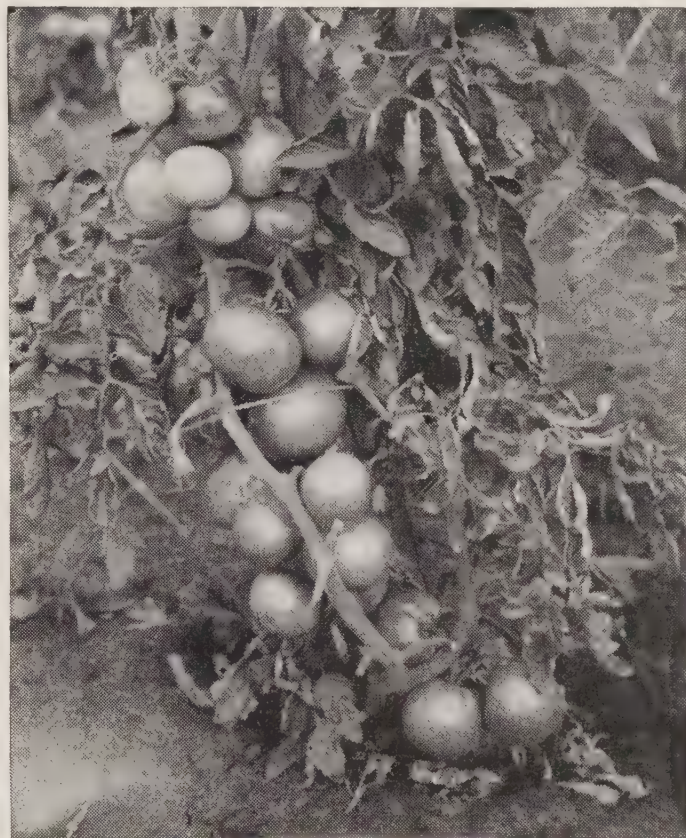
A late, large fruited variety for home garden planting.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper 78 days

Fruit—scarlet exterior, colored well about the stem; deep red interior with no white fibers, medium size, smooth, globe shape, slightly flattened at bottom and free from cracking. Thick walled cell structure, solid fleshed and milder flavored than Marglobe.

Vine—medium, distinctly self-topping, heavy stemmed, vigorous and bushy, medium bright green foliage. Very productive.

Introduced by Dr. F. J. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. for resistance to Fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. An excellent second-early variety for home and market gardening, shipping and canning.



Pritchard—Scarlet Topper

Rutgers**82 days**

Fruit—bright scarlet, medium large, deep oblate, shape similar to Marglobe except slightly more flattened with a slight tendency to ridging, smooth skinned, very little circular or radial cracking; interior has thick solid walls and large pulpy core of almost the same intense outer color. Milder flavored than Marglobe.

Vine—large, heavy, vigorous, foliage dark green, dense and coarse, protecting fruit well. Productive and widely adapted.

An excellent midseason all-purpose variety of wide adaptation. Developed at the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Station from a cross of Marglobe x J.T.D. and combines Marglobe's disease resistance with J.T.D.'s quality of fruit ripening from interior outward. Useful in canning, juice making, as a popular green-wrap shipper in Florida and Texas and for home gardening in many areas.

TOMATO—Continued

Rutgers (Certified)

Field Inspected by State Authorities and certified to be true to type and disease free.

Scarlet Sunrise (Forcing) 70 days

Fruit—scarlet, small, round, with an 8 to 10 set per cluster. A good producer.

Vine—vigorous, dark green sprawling growth.

A greenhouse forcing variety.

Sioux 70 days

Fruit—medium size, smooth, solid, intermediate red, globe shaped, thick walled, meaty and practically free from hard core; juicy with mildly acid flavor; comparatively free of blossom scar or radial cracks.

Vine—partly open, with finely divided dark green leaves, productive.

Developed especially for Midwestern conditions by Dr. H. O. Werner of the Nebraska College of Agric. from a cross of All Red x Stokesdale. An early mid-season sort possessing the uniform ripening factor which eliminates green shoulder and gives uniformly red fruits.

Stokesdale 70 days

Fruit—medium size, bright scarlet and well colored inside and out, smooth and free from cracking, almost spherical, solid fleshed, good quality and flavor. Ripens from the inside out.

Vine—medium size, with a moderate amount of semi-erect branches covered with heavy, coarse, medium green foliage that gives good protection to fruit. Productive.

An attractive second early scarlet-fruited variety about a week earlier than Marglobe, for home, market, shipping or canning usage, especially in short season areas.

Stokesdale (Certified)

Stocks are field inspected by State Authorities and certified to be true to type and disease free.

Stone, New Type 85 days

Fruit—attractive deep scarlet, medium size, deep-flat, smooth except for some ribbing on shoulders and a small blossom scar, large seed cells and thick partitions, fine flavored and uniform ripening.

Vine—large, vigorous and spreading, dense dark green foliage protects the fruits well at peak of harvest, very hardy and productive.

Somewhat earlier and more uniform than Old Stone and similar to Greater Baltimore. An old time home garden favorite for table use and canning.

Sutton's Best of All

Fruit—deep scarlet, small, round, very smooth, borne very prolifically.

Vine—dark green and small leaved, dense growth, somewhat flattened.

A greenhouse or forcing tomato that sets freely and is an immense cropper, yielding large clusters at short intervals over the entire plant.

Valiant 70 days

Fruit—bright scarlet, large for an early variety, mostly deep globe shaped, smooth. Medium thick walls with a light red interior.

Vine—upright to partly spreading and dark green.

Good for home or early market and especially adapted to short season areas. An improved Break O'Day type.

Wisconsin 55 (Certified) 73 days

Fruit—large, scarlet, flattened globe in shape. Excellent interior color, medium thick walls, no white fibre.

Vine—upright to spreading with good foliage cover.

Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker of the Univ. of Wisconsin Agric. Exper. Station. A high yielding early variety developed especially for growing in Northern areas. A good, uniform cropper recommended for canning or home gardening.

Small Fruited Varieties

Used for preserves, pickles or delicious to eat fresh and uncut from the garden.

Garden Huckleberry (Solanberry) 75 days

Fruit—purple-black in color, small, round to slightly flattened, seedy, juicy and about the size of a small gooseberry.

Plant—upright, branching, very hardy and extremely prolific.

Not a true tomato but a type of *Solanum nigrum* whose berries make delicious preserves and pies when properly prepared. Inedible raw.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry (Strawberry Tomato) (Yellow) 90 days

Fruit—deep golden-yellow, small, round, seedy, very sweet and borne singly enclosed in a thin papery husk.

Plant—procumbent, medium green smooth leaves. Heat and drought tolerant and extremely prolific.

Not a true tomato but a type of *Physalis* whose sweet fruits make delicious preserves, jams and pies.

Red Cherry**75 days**

Fruit—bright scarlet, small, round, cherry-like, borne in large clusters.

Plant—strong and vigorous grower, spreading and much branched with dense bright green foliage. Very prolific.

Grown in home gardens for salads, pickling and eating fresh from vine.

Red Peach**75 days**

Resembles a small peach in size and shape.

The skin is thin with a velvety, peach-like texture and peels off readily. Flavor mild.

Red Pear**75 days**

Fruit—bright red, small, distinctly pear-shaped, about 2 inches long, produced prolifically in clusters.

Plant—vines are small leaved and of a spreading habit.

Used for eating whole, in salads and preserving.

Yellow Peach**75 days**

Similar to Red Peach except pale yellow color and of very sweet, mild flavor.



Yellow Pear

Yellow Pear**75 days**

Similar to Red Pear except in color which is clear yellow. Plants vigorous and productive, fruits delicious raw or in preserves.

Yellow Plum**75 days**

Fruits deep yellow, small plum-shaped or oval, mild flavored. Usage similar to yellow pear.

TURNIP

On the important turnip varieties we carry on a continual root selection program at our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds to keep our seed stock lots true to type, uniform and productive. We believe our stocks are equal to the best.

Maturities indicate days from field seeding to time roots are of marketable size.

White Fleshed Varieties

Cowhorn Long White**70 days**

Roots—9 to 12 inches long, tapering and occasionally twisted, white except for the light green exposed crown. White flesh.

Tops—large, medium green, upright with deeply cut leaves.

Grown chiefly for stock feed but palatable when young.

Seven Top or Winter Greens 45 days

Roots—fibrous, tough and inedible.

A foliage turnip grown chiefly in the South as a winter crop for greens and stock grazing. Grows rapidly and produces an abundance of tender leaves.



Judging Turnip Trials at Northrup, King's Trial Grounds

TURNIP—White Fleshed Varieties—Continued

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage 42 days

Roots—3 to 4 inches in diameter, oval to round, snowy white skin; flesh white, mild and tender.

Tops—18 to 20 inches tall, bright green, strap-leaved, upright, tender and fine flavored.

A quick growing, dual purpose variety, very popular in the South where it is used both for its high quality roots and also its tops which are delicious as greens. Foliage resistant to aphid damage.

Snow Ball or Early Six Weeks

50 days

Roots—3 inches in diameter, round to deep globe, smooth, pure white skin, flesh white, juicy and fine grained.

Tops—small, erect, medium yellow-green and cut leaved.

Used for home garden and forcing.

Purple Top Strap Leaved 48 days

Roots—4 to 5 inches in diameter, deep flat, purplish above ground and white below, flesh white, fine textured, sweet and never stringy.

Tops—erect, medium green and strap leaved.

A dependable early variety for spring or fall planting and used by home or market gardeners.

Purple Top White Globe 57 days

Roots—4 to 5 inches in diameter, round, intense reddish-purple top half with pure white lower half, flesh is pure white, fine grained, tender and sweet flavored.

Tops—erect, medium large, dark green and cut-leaved.

The outstanding Turnip for home, market garden and shipping. Through years of extensive selection work we have developed a very superior strain that is exceedingly productive and uniform.



Purple Top White Globe

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Amber Globe 75 days

Roots—5 to 6 inches in diameter, globe shaped, cream color with a green shoulder, flesh pale yellowish-white, fine grained and sweet.

Tops—medium large, green, erect and cut-leaved.

Chiefly grown for stock feed but suitable for table use when young.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly 65 days

Roots—3 to 4 inches in diameter, globe shaped, exterior orange-yellow, flesh yellow, fine grained and good quality.

Tops—small and cut leaved.

A good keeper, popular for home and market garden.

RUTABAGA

Our stocks are kept uniform, true to type and productive by years of seed stock selection work at our Trial and Breeding Grounds and by careful isolation and growing of our production fields.

American Purple Top 90 days

Roots—5 to 6 inches in diameter, globe to top shaped, skin buff with deep purplish red above ground, flesh creamy-yellow, firm and of good flavor.

Tops—large, vigorous, blue-green and cut leaved.

An old standard high yielding variety of fine flavor and good keeping quality.

Laurentian 92 days

Roots—5 to 5½ inches in diameter, globe-shaped, skin buff, dark purplish-red above the ground, flesh very light yellow, fine grained and excellent flavor.

Tops—medium, vigorous and blue green. Very little neck.

An outstanding variety of Rutabaga, smoother, more refined roots than American Purple Top. The short neck and smooth roots make it very desirable for storage, shipping or canning.

Zwaan's Neckless Purple Top (Golden Neckless) 85 days

Roots—4 to 5 inches in diameter, globe to deep globe shaped, skin buff with purple shoulder above the ground, flesh deep yellow and fine grained.

Tops—small, blue-green and cut leaved with no neck.

Similar to American Purple Top but having smaller tops and roots with no neck.



American Purple Top

HERBS

These are plants, the leaves or seeds of which contain aromatic essential oils that add zest and flavor to foods and drinks when used as flavoring, seasoning, or as a garnish. Many herbs are used freshly cut from the garden, while others are more commonly first dried and used chiefly in fall and winter. Where leaves are used, cut and gather when flower buds just start to form; where the seeds are wanted, gather after flowering as soon as seed pods or capsules ripen and change color. The leaves should be sorted, hung to cure in a warm dry place out of the sun, then stored in air tight jars or cans. Seeds should be rubbed or flailed out of plants after drying and curing; winnowed or screened, then dried in shallow trays and stored in jars or cans.

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)

Plant—annual, 14 to 16 inches high.

Sweetly aromatic with finely cut leaves that are used for garnishing and seeds that are used for flavoring cakes, cookies, and candies.

Balm (*Melissa Officinalis*)

Plant—low perennial.

Its lemon-scented leaves are used in cold drinks, teas, liquors and also in perfume making.

Basil, Sweet (Broad Leaf) (*Ocimum basilicum*)

Plant—leafy annual, 1½ to 2 feet tall, vigorous growing with light green foliage. The leaves have a spicy aroma and flavor. They are used for seasoning soups, stews, omelets and salads; also in perfume making.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)

Plant—coarse and hairy annual 1½ to 2 feet high with attractive blue, star-shaped flowers.

Young leaves have cucumber-like flavor and are used as a garnish for salads and drinks. A good bee plant.

Caraway (*Carum carvi*)

Plant—biennial, 1½ to 2 feet tall. Carrot-like rosettes of leaves formed the first year are followed by umbels of white flowers and aromatic seeds the second year.

Seeds are used in breads, cakes, confectionery, soups and liquors.

Catnip or Catmint (*Nepeta cataria*)

Plant—hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet tall with a pungent mint-like aroma and small lavender flowers.

Dried leaves and shoots are used in teas. It is a good bee plant and attractive to cats.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Plant—hardy annual 2 to 2½ feet tall with finely cut foliage and white flowers.

Seeds are large, spicy and aromatic. They are used for bakery goods, confections and beverages.

Fennel, Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*)

Plant—large perennial treated as an annual, with finely cut, fern-like foliage of fragrant aroma.

Young shoots are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. The seeds are used in candy making.

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)

Plant—perennial, 1 to 3 feet tall with woolly, gray-green leaves having a pungent aromatic odor.

Oil from leaves used for flavoring candy, lozenges and medicines.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Plant—shrubby perennial, 1½ feet tall with attractive foliage and purple flowers.

Leaves have pungent minty aroma and are used in salads, omelets and condiments. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and also in perfume making.

Lavender (*Lavendula spica*)

Plant—perennial, 2 feet tall. An attractive plant, the leaves of which contain aromatic oil with characteristic fragrance. Freshly cut it is used in salads or dried it is used in sachets and perfume making.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*)

Plant—tender perennial usually handled as an annual; 1½ to 2 feet high.

Leaves have a pleasing aromatic fragrance and are used for flavoring salads, soups, dressings and omelets.

HERBS—Continued

Pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*)

Plant—a low growing, hardy perennial with strong, pungent mint-like aroma and lavender flowers. Adapted to moist and shady situations.

Used as an ornamental and for flavoring extracts and medicines.

Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*)

Plant—a hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet tall with attractive dark green foliage and small blue flowers.

The warm, spicy aroma is very pleasing and used in flavoring meats, soups, sauces and in perfume making.

Rue (*Ruta graveolus*)

Plant—a hardy perennial, 1½ to 2 feet tall with bitter acrid taste and a peculiar unpleasant odor.

Used as flavoring in vinegar and also in medicines.

Saffron, American Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

Plant—annual, 1½ to 2 feet. A coarse plant with prickly leaves and thistle-like, showy, yellow flowers.

The blossoms yield a pigment used in dyeing cloth and coloring foods.

Sage, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*)

Plant—a hardy perennial, 12 to 15 inches tall with grayish leaves and characteristic pleasant aroma.

Used in meats, dressings, gravies, tea and cheese making.

Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*)

Plant—annual, 1½ feet tall with small leaves, purple and white flowers.

Entire plant pleasingly aromatic and used in salads, dressings, soups and teas.

Thyme, English (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Plant—a low growing perennial, 10-12 inches tall with attractive, narrow, dark green leaves and purple flowers.

Useful as an ornamental and for seasoning soups, salads, dressings, omelets and gravies.

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)

Plant—hardy and branching perennial, 2 to 3 feet tall with spicy aroma and a bitter astringent taste.

Used medicinally in tonics, dressings, vermifuge and liquors.



Community Gardens flourished during the war and participants found gardening a genuine recreation—interesting and profitable. Such gardens as the one shown above are still numerous over the country.

FLOWER SEEDS

Northrup, King and Co. carry a full line of the best home garden Flower varieties, some of the more popular of which are described in the following pages.

We have long established growing relationships with the best specialist flower seed growers both in the United States and abroad. All stocks are tested in our laboratory for germination and purity, and in our extensive Trial Grounds for trueness to type, fidelity to variety and qualities of plant and bloom. Our flower seeds are available in bulk by the ounce or pound, and also put up in attractively designed packets. Prices or information on varieties not listed will gladly be sent on request.

Annuals mature, flower and die in one year; **biennials** live two years, usually reaching flowering maturity the second year; **perennials** normally live for several years and usually begin flowering the year following seeding.

AGERATUM

(FLOSS FLOWER)

Hardy annual, used for cutting and bedding. Needs full sun, tolerant to dry soil. Flowers late in season.

Blue Perfection

10 to 12 inches. Violet blue.

Imperial Dwarf Blue

6 to 8 inches. Violet blue, dwarf variety adapted to edging.

ALYSSUM

(MADWORT)

ANNUAL TYPES

Early flowering, fragrant, edging plants. Start seed in open ground, first thing in Spring.

Carpet of Snow—(A procumbens)

4 inches, very low, flat and spreading in growth. Flowers white.

Little Gem (Tom Thumb)

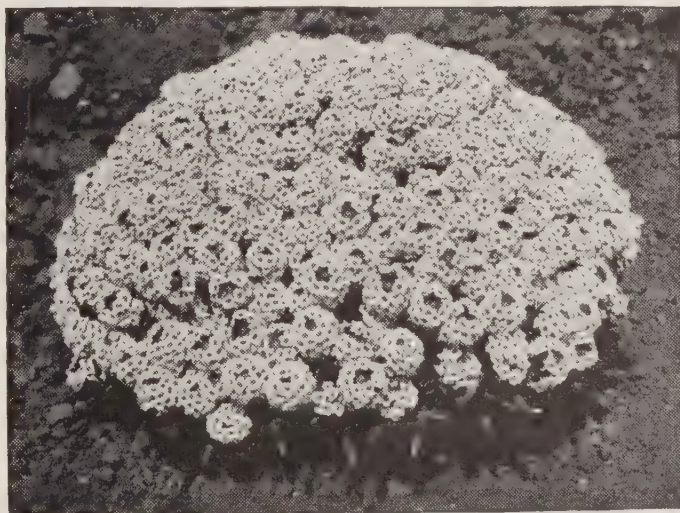
(A compactum erectum)—6 inches. Dwarf, compact, less spreading than above.

Sweet Alyssum (A Maritimum or A. Benthami)

1 foot. Taller and larger plants than above. Flowers white, fragrant, early.

Violet Queen

6 inches. Flowers deep violet, early, fragrant. Plant compact. Excellent for edging.



Alyssum—Little Gem

PERENNIAL OR HARDY ALYSSUM

For perennial border, rock garden.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum

(Basket of Gold)

1 foot. Hardy, first early. Flowers golden-yellow.

Anchusa Capensis

Blue Bird

Hardy annual, 2 feet. Flowers small, deep blue with white eye. Tolerates some shade.

Annual Cut Flower Mixture

Hardy annuals, 1 to 3 feet. Selected blend of best easily grown, long stemmed varieties for bouquets.

Arctotis Hybrids Mixed—(African Daisy)

Semi-hardy annual. Height 1 foot. Daisy-like, long stemmed flowers in several colors. Cutting or borders.

ASTER

(CHINA ASTER, CALLISTEPHUS)

Half-hardy annual, 2 to 3 feet, one of the most popular annuals for cutting and beds. Asters are subject to Yellows disease, which can be partially controlled by growing under Muslin, by using insecticide to kill leaf hoppers that spread the disease, and by avoiding ground previously planted to Asters. Asters need rich soil, ample moisture and full sun. Start indoors for earliest bloom.

American (Vick's) Branching, Wilt Resistant

2 to 2½ feet, branching habit, large double flowers with fairly stiff, broad petals and long stems.

Crimson Purple Shell Pink
White Mixed Colors

Crego or Ostrich Plume, Wilt Resistant

2 to 2½ feet. Branching, robust plants, long stems. Flowers with long, loose, interlaced petals.

Rose Pink White Mixed Colors
Azure Blue Purple Red

Queen of the Market, Mixed

18 to 20 inches. Flowers similar to American Branching. Plants slightly dwarfer; good blend of colors. Very early and free blooming. Blooms way ahead of other types.



Crego or Ostrich Plume Aster-Mixed



Flower Section of N. K. & Co.'s Minneapolis Trial Ground

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Double

(CENTAUREA CYANUS) (CORNFLOWER)

1 to 3 feet, hardy annual with doubled, gay flowers on long wiry stems. Easily grown, tolerant to poor soil, partial shade. Plant early Spring or in Fall.

Blue Maroon Pink Red Mixed Colors

Jubilee Gem

1 foot. Doubled, clear blue flowers on dwarf compact plants. Excellent for borders.

BALSAM

(Lady Slipper) (Impatiens balsamina)

Half hardy annuals, with doubled, camellia-like flowers borne on stocky attractive plants. Adapted to rich, moist soil, tolerant to partial shade.

Tall Double Camellia Flowered Mixed

2 feet. Doubled, compact flowers in many colors, some spotted, borne along stem. Foliage and plant attractive and vigorous grower.



Bachelor Button—Double Blue

BELLIS PERENNIS

(DOUBLE ENGLISH DAISY)

6 to 8 inches, half-hardy perennial with broad tufted leaves and dainty, doubled daisy-like flowers on long stems. Colors red, pink, white. Good for low edging. Tolerates partial shade.

BLUE BONNET

(LUPINUS SUBCARNOSUS)

(TEXAS BLUE BONNET)

1½ feet, annual. This is a lupin native to Texas with blue pea-shaped flowers and attractive palmate foliage. Tolerant to drouth, acid soil, but slow to germinate.

BLUE LACE FLOWER

(LAVENDER LACE FLOWER)

(DIDISCUS OR TRACHYMENE)

Hardy annual, 2½ feet. Dainty, lavender blue, lacy heads on long stems. Excellent for cutting. Slow to start and resents transplanting.

BRACHYCOME

(SWAN RIVER DAISY)

Half-hardy annual, 10 inches. Dwarf, early-flowering edging and rock garden subject with dainty, daisy-like flowers in pink, blue, mauve and white.

CALENDULA

(POT MARIGOLD)

Hardy annual, 1½ feet. Large and varied doubled flowers in shades of orange and yellow, borne on long stems. Unexcelled for cutting. Calendulas need cool weather, tolerate poor soil.

Chrysantha

Incurved petals, clear buttercup yellow.

Orange King

Large, deep orange, darker center.

Double Mixed

Blend of various types and several shades of orange and yellow.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

(ESCHSCHOLTZIA AURANTIACA)

Hardy annual, 12 to 15 inches. Golden orange, poppy-like flowers with lacy, finely cut foliage. Needs sunny, light soil; avoid transplanting. Excellent for bedding, rock gardens.

CALLIOPSIS

(ANNUAL COREOPSIS)

Hardy annuals, 1½ to 2½ feet, gay, daisy-like flowers with long stems in yellow, brown and maroon. Good for bedding and bouquets.

Fine Mixed

2½ to 3 feet. Graceful, long-stemmed flowers borne profusely in shades of yellow, maroon and bicolors. For cutting or beds.

Gold Crest

1½ feet, semi-double, with fluted yellow petals, brown center. Good for beds and cutting.

CAMPANULA

(CANTERBURY BELL, BELLFLOWER)

Biennials, 2 to 3 feet. Beautiful border subjects with large, showy, bell-shaped flowers in pink, white and blue. Adapted to moist soil and partial shade.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bells)

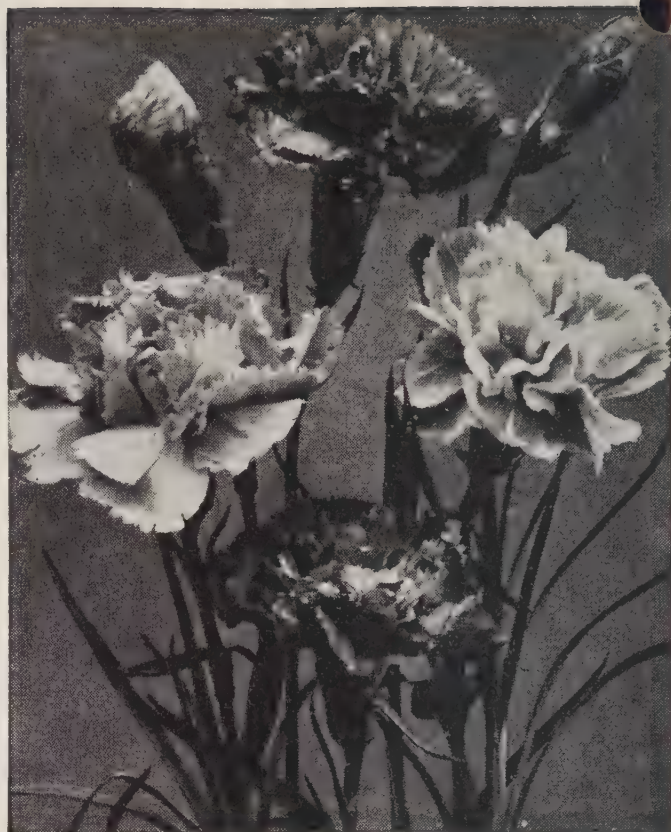
Single large bell-shaped flowers in pink, blue and white.

C. Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)

Similar in size and colors to above but with calyx flattened and colored giving blossom doubled effect of a small cup and saucer.



Calendula—Orange King



Carnation—Double Marguerite, Mixed

CANDYTUFT

(IBERIS)

Hardy annual, 12 to 15 inches. Early flowering, easily grown subjects with fragrant flowers in umbels or trusses. Good for early borders, beds and for cutting.

Umbellata Mixed Colors

Pink, white, lavender and red flowers in dense, flat topped clusters or umbels.

Hyacinth Flowered White

Heavy spikes of white, fragrant flowers, borne early and in profusion.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

(IPOMEA SLOTERI)

Tender annual climber, 12 to 15 feet. Dark green, deeply cut, attractive foliage; numerous small, scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers. Vigorous grower, showy.

CARNATION

(DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS)

Tender perennials handled as annuals. 18 inches. Doubled fragrant flowers on long stems in red, white, pink, yellow. Excellent for cutting. For longer bloom start indoors.

Double Marguerite Mixed

Hardy, quick flowering bedding type for outdoor garden culture. Good color range, long stems.

Chabauds Giant Mixed

Large, doubled flowers, long stems, wide color range, excellent for cutting.

CASTOR BEANS

(RICINUS)

Mixed Varieties

Tender perennial handled as annual, 7 to 10 feet tall; bold foliage plants with large cut leaves. Green, bronze and red leaved types. Excellent for background or tropical foliage effect.

CELOSIA

(COCKSCOMB)

Hardy annuals, 1 to 3 feet. Easily grown, showy plants with decorative plumes or tufts in reds or yellows. Excellent for mass plantings, for cutting and dried for winter bouquets.

Cristata Dwarf, Empress

1 foot. Reddish green, attractive foliage, large dark red crested flower heads.

Cristata, Tall Red Shades

3 feet. Crested, velvety heads in shades of red. Excellent in beds or for distinctive bouquets.

Plumed or Feathered (C. Plumosa)

Feathery plumes in shades of yellow, red and pink. Good background plant or in bouquets. 2½ feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Merry Mixture

Annual garden type, 2 to 3 feet. Daisy-like flowers with long stems. Unusually wide range of bright gay colors with zoned, tricolored heads. Superb for cutting. Adapted to heavy soils.



Coreopsis—Mayfield Giants

CLARKIA ELEGANS

Double Mixed

Hardy annual, 2 feet. Erect, attractive plants covered with dainty doubled flowers borne along stems. Many shades of red, pink, white and purple. Tolerates shade and poor soil.

CLEOME

(SPIDERFLOWER)

Giant Pink Queen

Hardy annual, 4 to 5 feet. Large, vigorous plants with nearly continuous bloom of clear pink clusters turning to white underneath. The long graceful stamens, unique stalked seed pods plus the attractive palmate leaves make this plant interesting and decorative in background or tall border.

COLUMBINE

(AQUILEGIA)

Long Spurred Hybrids Mixed

Hardy perennials, 2½ to 3 feet. Attractive plants with lobed foliage and showy, graceful, spurred flowers in a wide range of both sharp and subdued colors and bi-colors. Adapted to cool, semi-shady conditions.

COREOPSIS

Lanceolata Grandiflora

Hardy perennial, 2½ to 3 feet. Easily grown, hardy, daisy-like yellow flowers with fluted petals, long stems. Excellent for borders and cutting. Needs well drained soil, full sun.

Double Sunburst

3 feet. Large, golden yellow, double and semi-double blooms on long stems.

Mayfield Giants

3 feet. Improved strain of C. Lanceolata Grandiflora. Tall, vigorous plants with large, single, golden yellow flowers on strong stems. Petals fluted and lacinated at edges.

COSMOS

(COSMOS BIPINNATUS)

Half-hardy annuals. 3 to 4 feet. Easily grown, late summer and autumn subjects. Plants large, vigorous, and with finely cut foliage. Flowers daisy-like, long stemmed with fluted petals, serrated edges. Useful for tall background, planting and cutting. Needs full sun, well drained soil.

Early Large Flowering Mixed

4 feet. Early flowering strain with large flowers in red, pink and white.

COSMOS—Continued

Orange Ruffles

(C. Hybrida Klondyke)—3 feet. Early flowering, stocky plants with semi-double deep orange blooms borne profusely from midsummer till frost.

Sensation, Mixed Colors

4 feet. Improved giant flowered, early blooming strain in beautiful colors. Blend of red, pink and white.

Dazzler

Rich, deep crimson.

Radiance

Deep rose petals with rich crimson zone surrounding central yellow eye.



Cosmos—Sensation, Mixed

CYNOGLOSSUM

(CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT)

Dwarf Firmament

Hardy annual, 1½ to 2 feet. Dwarf, bushy, fast growing plants of easy culture. Small, indigo blue flowers nearly covering plant. Excellent for low beds or borders and for cutting.

CYPRESS VINE

(IPOMPEA QUAMOCLIT OR QUAMOCLIT PENNATA)

Tender annual vine, 10 to 15 feet. Climber with exquisitely cut, luxuriant fern-like foliage and small star-shaped red and white flowers. Excellent for screening effect on trellis, porch or fence.

DAHLIA

Unwins Dwarf Hybrids Mixed

Tender perennials treated as annuals, 20 to 30 inches. Double and semi-double flowers in many attractive colors, blooming first year from seed. Excellent for beds, low borders and as cut flowers.

DELPHINIUM

(PERENNIAL LARKSPUR)

Hardy perennials, 3 to 5 feet. Tall plants with stately spikes of showy flowers in many colors. Unsurpassed for background and tall borders or for cutting. Needs rich, deep soil and good care.

Belladonna

4 feet. Light turquoise blue flowers on tall, loose spikes.

Bellamosum

4 feet. Large, dark gentian blue flowers on tall loose spikes.

Gold Medal Hybrids

4 feet. Vigorous plants with tall spikes in several shades of blue and purple.

Pacific Giant Hybrids Mixed

4½ feet. Improved strain with immense flowers closely set on tall dense spikes. Colors range from purple and violet through blue, lavender, mauve and white. Resistant to mildew.

DIDISCUS

(SEE BLUE LACE FLOWER)



Dahlia—Unwins, Mixed

DIANTHUS

(SEE PINKS)

DIGITALIS

(FOXGLOVE)

Shirley Hybrids Mixed

Biennial. 3 to 4 feet. Tall spikes of showy, thimble-shaped, spotted flowers in shades of rose, light pink and white. Flowers second year. Beautiful for borders and background plantings.

DIMORPHOTHECA

(AFRICAN DAISY OR
CAPE MARIGOLD)

Hybrids Mixed Colors

Hardy annuals. 12 to 15 inches. Showy, daisy-like flowers thriving in warm, sunny climate. Useful for low beds, rockeries, excellent in bouquets. Shades of red, pink, yellow and orange.

EVERLASTINGS

Various flowers that retain form and color after picking and are used in winter bouquets. Pick before fully open and hang upside down to cure for winter.

Globe Amaranth Mixed (Gomphrena Globosa)

Hardy annual, 2 feet. Heat and drouth resistant, easily grown plants with red, pink, purple and white clover-like heads that are showy in garden, summer bouquets or dried for winter use.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Mixed (Straw Flower)

Hardy annual, 2½ feet. Doubled, stiff, daisy-like flowers borne profusely on vigorous leafy plants. Shades of red, pink, salmon, yellow and white.

FOXGLOVE

(SEE DIGITALIS)

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis Alpestris, Blue)

Semi-hardy perennial. 10 to 12 inches. Low border and rock garden plants with attractive foliage and dainty clear blue flowers. Adapted to cool, moist, partially shaded situations.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru—Mirabilis Jalapa)

Tender perennial treated as annual, 2½ feet. Vigorous bushy plants covered with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers in many colors. Excellent for background or hedging.



Everlastings—Helichrysum, Mixed

GAILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER)

Sun loving, vigorous plants of composite family, useful in borders, mass plantings and for cutting.

G. Picta (Hardy Annual Types)

Easily grown, floriferous, tolerant to heat and poor soils.

Choice Double Mixed (Lorenziana)

1½ to 2 feet. Long stemmed, showy, doubled, globular heads in shades of red, yellow, maroon and orange. Beautiful in mass plantings or borders, unexcelled for cutting.

Indian Chief

1½ feet. Large, showy, coppery red flowers with darker center and long stems.

Grandiflora Mixed

Hardy perennial, 20 to 24 inches. Large, daisy-like flowers in various tones and bicolors of yellow, orange-red and maroon. Very hardy and flowers over long period. Useful in borders and beautiful in bouquets.

GEUM

(Avens)

Mrs. Bradshaw

Tender perennial, 1½ to 2 feet. Low rosettes of strawberry-like leaves with showy, long-stemmed, doubled orange-scarlet flowers. Adapted to mild climates and often needs winter protection. Excellent in borders, rock gardens and for cutting. Popular on West Coast.

GLOBE AMARANTH

(See Everlastings)

GODETIA

(SATIN FLOWER)

Tall Double Mixed

Hardy annual, 1½ feet. Erect, attractive plants with doubled, rose-like flowers in red, pink, lilac and white. For beds, rock gardens and cutting. Thrives on cool, well-drained soil in partial shade.

GOURDS

Mixed Varieties, Small Fruited

Tender annual vines. Trailing or climbing to 8 to 12 feet. Ornamental fruits 2 to 4 inches in diameter in various shapes, sizes and colors; round, egg-shaped, pear-like, calabash, warted, and in dark green, white, orange and bi-colors. Pick before frost and dry thoroughly, then wash and wax or shellac for use as table or bowl ornament.

GYPSOPHILA

(BABY'S BREATH)

Hardy, easily grown, early blooming annuals and perennials especially desirable for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Tolerant of poor soils but avoid transplanting.

ANNUAL TYPES—(G. ELEGANS)

Fast growers, easy of culture.

Covent Garden

Annual white, 1 to 2 feet. Small white bell-shaped flowers ¼ inch across borne profusely over long season.

Crimson

Similar to above except flowers slightly smaller, daintier, and pale crimson in color.

PERENNIAL

Paniculata, White

Hardy perennial, 3 feet. Very small, dainty white flowers borne in dense, mistlike sprays. Useful in background plantings and excellent in bouquets or dried for winter use.

HELICHRYSUM

(SEE EVERLASTINGS)

HOLLYHOCK

(ALTHEA ROSE)

Hardy perennials, and annuals of easy culture and vigorous growth. Large, showy, cup-shaped single or double flowers on tall, dense spikes. Excellent for tall border or background and along fences or wall. Needs rich well-drained soil, full sun.

Hollyhock—Continued

Chaters Tall Double Mixed

Perennial, 5 to 6 feet. Large, heavily doubled flowers closely set on tall spikes in shades of red, maroon, pink, yellow and white.

Annual Indian Spring

4 to 5 feet, semi-double fringed flowers in pink, carmine and white, blooming in late summer from spring seeding.

KOCHIA CHILDSI

(SUMMER CYPRESS, BURNING BUSH)

Hardy annual, 2½ to 3 feet. Quick growing foliage plant for hedging or background. Flowers inconspicuous but foliage bright green, finely cut, dense and turns red in the fall. Plant habit is symmetrical, globular and dense, resembling evergreen shrub.



Larkspur—Giant Imperial, Mixed

LARKSPUR

(ANNUAL DELPHINIUM)

Hardy annual, 3 to 4 feet. Fast growing annuals with double flowers of red, pink, white, blue and purple on attractive spikes. Good for beds and excellent for bouquets. Seeds slow to germinate and should be sown first thing in Spring.

Double Giant Imperial

(Base Branching)—branches freely from base with many long spikes for display or cutting.

Blue	Carmine	Lilac
Rose Pink	White	Mixed Colors

Double Stock Flowered Mixed

Plants erect, less branched and spikes are terminal on plant. Blend of red, pink, lavender and purple.

LINARIA MAROCCANA

(BABY SNAPS)

Hardy annual, 12 to 18 inches. Early blooming, colorful annuals in wide range of colors. Flowers on spikes and resemble miniature Snapdragons. Excellent for early bedding, rock gardens and cutting.

Excelsior Hybrids Mixed

12 to 15 inches. Wide range of both sharp and pastel colors.

LINUM

(SCARLET FLAX)

Grandiflorum Rubrum

Hardy annual. 18 inches. Showy red flowers above attractive, dark green, lanceolate foliage. Desirable for beds and borders.

LOBELIA COMPACTA

Crystal Palace

Hardy annual, 4 to 6 inches. Very dwarf, compact, erect plants with reddish green leaves and showy sapphire blue flowers. Excellent for edging, rock gardens.

LUPINS

Leguminous plants with colorful pea-shaped flowers and attractive palmate foliage. Avoid acid soils and unnecessary moving.

Annual Mixed

2 feet. (Hartwegi type)—spikes of pea shaped, blue, pink, yellow and white flowers borne above handsome foliage. Useful in beds or for cutting.

Perennial (Lupinus Polyphyllus)

Russell's Hybrids Mixed—3 feet, attractive digitate foliage; stately compact spikes of showy pea shaped flowers in beautiful range of colors. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA

(MALTESE CROSS)

Hardy perennial. 3 feet. Brilliant clusters of fiery scarlet, cross-shaped flowers. Suitable for borders and bouquets.

MARIGOLD

(TAGETES)

Hardy annuals. Widely adapted, easily grown, tolerant to heat, drouth, and poor soil. Useful for cut flowers, bedding and borders. Dwarf French types best in North-

ern short season areas or for edging. African types later blooming, larger flowered, adapted to background use. Both types desirable for bouquets.

African Tall Double Types (T. Erecta)

Tall plants, large blooms, later flowering. Excellent for cutting, tall beds and borders.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Hybrids—3 to 4 feet. Large Chrysanthemum type flowers in orange, yellow and primrose, with long, quilled, incurved petals.

Crown of Gold—(Collarette)—20 to 24 inches. Odorless foliage, early blooming. Orange flowers with short center petals and quilled, curved outer petals.

Goldsmith (Mission Giant Type)—2 to 3 feet. Chrysanthemum flowered type. Flowers globular, golden orange, with incurved petals. Early blooming.

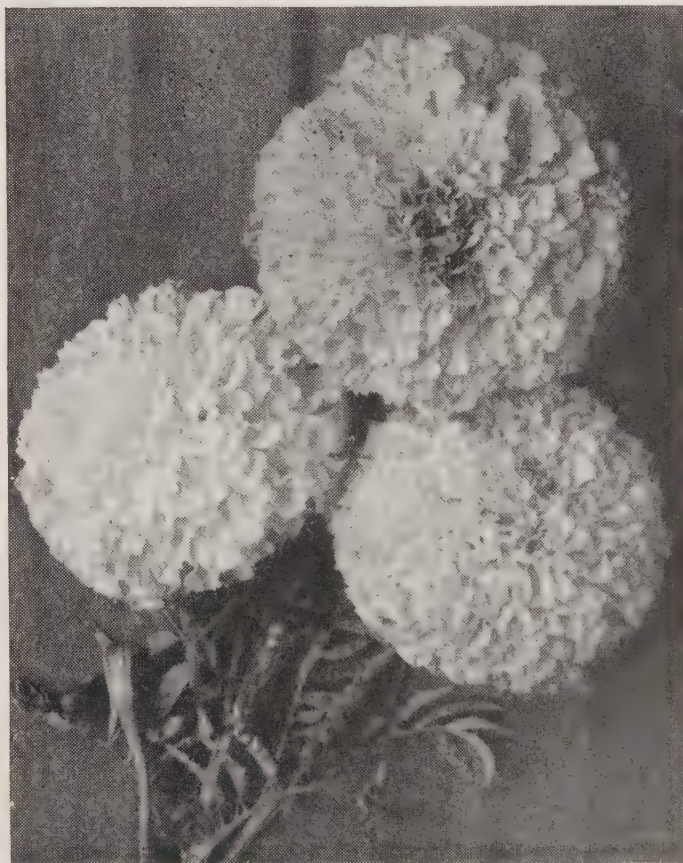
Guinea Gold (Carnation Flowered type)—2 to 2½ feet. Golden-orange flowers with loose heads and broad flat petals.

Odorless Double Mixed—2 to 2½ feet. Blend of several odorless types with various shades of yellow and orange.

Sunset Giants Mixed (Gigantea Type)—3 to 4 feet. Tall, vigorous plants. Enormous dahlia-like blooms in shades of orange and yellow. Largest flowered of Marigolds.

Yellow Supreme—(Carnation Flowered Types)—2½ feet. Large, creamy yellow flowers with broad, flat, loose petals.

Mixed—(Fistulosa types)—2½ to 3 feet. Large, doubled flowers in shades of orange and yellow. A good blend of the large flowered types for cutting and medium tall borders.



Marigold—Sunset Giants

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH TYPES (T. PATULA)

Dwarf floriferous plants; small, showy flowers, early blooming. Excellent for edging, low borders and cutting.

Butterball—8 to 10 inches. Extra dwarf, compact plants. Globular butter-yellow flowers.

Harmony—12 to 14 inches. Early blooming, floriferous, colorful. Orange center, reddish maroon edges.

Harmony Hybrids Mixed—12 to 14 inches. Early, free flowering, colorful. Shades of yellow, orange and bicolors. Globular and crested heads.

Melody—12 to 14 inches. Rich orange flowers of Harmony type. Early and free flowering.

Miniature Mixed—6 to 10 inches. A blend of the best very dwarf types for edging and rock gardens. Flowers range from yellow, orange and red to bicolors and spotted.

Spry—9 inches. Early blooming, floriferous, compact habit. Harmony type but dwarfer and with clear yellow center and maroon edges.

Dwarf French Single-Flash

18 inches, single flowers with orange center in vivid shades of red, bronze, reddish yellow.

Mexican Dwarf (Tagetes Signata Pumila)

10 inches. Dwarf, compact plants with miniature single flowers borne in great profusion. Excellent rock garden and edging subject.



Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue

MIGNONETTE (RESEDA ODORATA)

Annual, 12 inches. Vigorous, leafy plants with small inconspicuous spikes of highly fragrant flowers. Desirable for bouquets and to add fragrance to garden.

MOONFLOWER (IPOMEA NOCTIFLORA OR I. GRANDIFLORA ALBA)

Climbing annual. 10 to 12 feet. Vigorous vines with large, heart shaped leaves and large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers.

MORNING GLORY

Annual climbers, 10 to 12 feet. Vigorous vines with large, attractive leaves, showy trumpet shaped flowers. Need light, warm soil. Too rich or moist soil decreases flowering. Desirable for trellises, fences, screening.

Crimson Rambler (Convolvulus)

Fast growing, floriferous with medium sized bright crimson flowers.

Heavenly Blue (Ipomea)

Large, clear sky blue flowers with cream colored throat. Easily grown, free flowering. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory of flowering vines.

Pearly Gates (Ipomea)

Large, pure white flowers shading to cream color in throat.

Scarlett O'Hara (Ipomea)

Large, bright, wine red flowers; attractive cleft leaves. Later flowering than Heavenly Blue and not a strong climber.

Mixed Colors (Convolvulus)

The old-fashioned favorite morning glory with medium sized flowers in many colors borne profusely all summer.

MOSS ROSE (PORTULACA) (SUN PLANT)

Annual, 6 inches. Easily grown, colorful subjects with attractive quill-like foliage and open cup-shaped flowers in wide range of colors. Thrives in light soils under full sun. Excellent for edging, borders, rock gardens.

Double Mixed

A large percentage of double and semi-double rose-like flowers in many hues and colors.

Single Mixed

Very floriferous and hardy. Produces a gay colorful border under adverse conditions.



Portulaca or Moss Rose, Double Mixed

MYOSOTIS

(SEE FORGET-ME-NOT)

NASTURTIIUM

(TROPAEOLUM)

Annual. Old time favorites with colorful, spurred, fragrant flowers on long stems. Leaves smooth, round and attractive. Nasturtium thrives with little care and on poor soil if conditions are cool and moist. Excellent for bouquets and in borders or beds.

SEMI-DOUBLE

Doubles, semi-doubles and some singles. Fragrant, free flowering.

Dwarf Golden Globe—10 to 12 inches. Golden yellow flowers on dwarf, compact plants.

Dwarf Scarlet Globe—10 to 12 inches. Fiery orange-scarlet flowers on dwarf, compact plants.

Golden Gleam—18 inches, trailing to 3 feet. Bright golden-yellow, fragrant flowers. Excellent for cutting.

Scarlet Gleam—18 inches, trailing to 3 feet. Sharp fiery orange-scarlet flowers on medium-sized plants. Excellent for beds or in bouquets.

Glorious Gleam Hybrids Mixed—18 inches, trailing to 3 feet. Wide range of sharp and pastel colors. Excellent for beds or in bouquets.

SINGLE TYPES

Large, spurred single flowers in many colors and hues. More vigorous and hardy in some areas than double types.

Dwarf Choice Colors Mixed—12 to 15 inches. Useful for bedding, borders and bouquets.

Tall Choice Colors Mixed—climbs or trails to 5 feet, desirable for trellises, fences, banks and window boxes.

NEMESIA

Triumph Hybrids Mixed

Annual, 8 to 10 inches. Dwarf, neat plants with dainty orchid-like flowers in beautiful range of soft and sharp colors. Excellent in borders, mass plantings, rockeries and for cutting.

NEMOPHILA

(BABY BLUE EYES)

Insignis Blue

Annual, 6 to 8 inches. Fast growing, dwarf annual with blue, cup-shaped flowers and white centers. Tolerates shade. Useful in low borders, rock gardens, and as ground cover.

NIEREMBERGIA

(DWARF CUP FLOWER)

Purple Robe

Annual, 6 inches. Dwarf, compact, very floriferous. The ball-shaped plants literally covered with showy violet blue cup-shaped flowers. Excellent for low edging, rock gardens, window boxes.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

(FLOWERING TOBACCO)

Annual. Showy, highly fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers opening toward evening. Useful in mass plantings, borders or for bouquets.

Crimson Bedder

15 inches, velvety deep crimson.

White

2 feet. Waxy white.



Nasturtium—Glorious Gleam Hybrids, Mixed

NIGELLA

(LOVE IN A MIST)

Miss Jeckyll

Annual, 15 to 18 inches. Quick growing plants with finely cut fern-like foliage and clear blue, doubled flowers half hidden among leaves. Useful for borders or bouquets.

OLD FASHIONED GARDEN

Annuals. Medium height. A very carefully made blend of many of the best medium height annuals of easy culture. Wide array of varieties, types and colors.

PANSY

(VIOLA TRICOLOR)

Half-hardy perennials usually handled as annuals. 6 inches. Dwarf attractive plants with large, variously colored flowers on long stems. Excellent for low borders and edging, rock gardens and window boxes. Pansies thrive in fairly light but moist soil under cool conditions.

Choice Bedding Mixed

Medium sized flowers on vigorous, floriferous plants.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed

A good blend of many colors and types with large faces, long stems and extended period of bloom.

Swiss Giant Mixed

Very large, velvety, round faced flowers in unusually wide array of colors and color combinations.



Pansy—Swiss Giants, Mixed

PETUNIA

Hardy annuals. One of the most popular and widely grown garden subjects. Vigorous leafy plants with showy, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers borne profusely over long period of bloom. May be seeded direct to garden or for earlier, longer bloom, started indoors in flats in early spring.

BALCONY TYPES

(*Petunia pendula* or trailing—18-24 inches)—trailing plants, heavy foliage. Large velvety flowers. Excellent for beds, borders, window boxes and cutting.

Blue Red Rose Pink
Star of California Mixed Colors

HYBRIDA TYPES

1½ feet. The commonly used bedding type. Vigorous, medium sized plants, good sized flowers, blooming profusely over extended period. For most bedding or border purposes these are very desirable.

Blue Bee—A mid-purplish blue.

Flaming Velvet—deep velvety crimson.

General Dodds—blood red.

Howards Star—Improved—purple with white star.

Radiance—a brilliant cerise rose.

Rose King—rose pink.

Velvet Blue—Violacea—deep violet.

White King—pure white.

Fancy Large Flowered Mixed—a careful blend of the best named varieties in a wide range of colors and types.

Mixed Colors—a good, vigorous, free flowering mixture of all colors.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA (DWARF TYPES)

6 to 12 inches. Excellent for low edging, window boxes, rock gardens.

Rose of Heaven—12 inches; rose pink.

Rosy Morn—8 inches; pink with white throat.

Minature Mixed—8 to 12 inches. Blend of best dwarf compact varieties in attractive color range.

LARGE FLOWERED GRANDIFLORA TYPES

15 to 18 inches. These are the fancy hand pollinated types with heavy foliage, gigantic, fringed, ruffled and veined flowers. Excellent for borders, window boxes, special beds.

Giants of California Mixed—16 inches. Huge, fringed blooms with open veined throats in beautiful range of colors.

Fluffy Ruffles, Mixed—16 inches. Very large, heavily ruffled, veined and bi-colored flowers in many colors.

Theodosia—very large, heavily fringed rose-pink blooms with veined, golden throats.



Petunia Hybrida

PHLOX

(ANNUAL PHLOX)

Drummondii Grandiflora

15 inches. Vigorous, free flowering annuals that add color to any garden. Showy clusters of flowers in extremely wide range of colors; some solid, others with eye.

Chamois Rose Scarlet
White Mixed Colors

Dwarf Mixed (Nana Compacta)

8 to 10 inches. Dwarf, compact plants literally covered with bloom over long period in very complete range of sharp and pastel colors. Unsurpassed for edging or low border.

Cuspidata Mixed (Star Phlox)

12 inches. Beautiful blend of gay colored flowers with starred or toothed edges. Very showy.

Gigantea

14 inches. Very large florets in heavy clusters.

Art Shades—soft pastel shades of large bicolored flowers with eye.

Salmon Glory—large florets of salmon pink shading to white center eye.

PINKS

(DIANTHUS)

Chinensis Double Mixed (China Pink)

15 inches. Easily grown, colorful, fragrant doubled flowers in heavy clusters occurring in shades of red, pink, salmon, white and bicolors. Excellent for borders, cutting.

PINKS—Continued

Heddwiggi Laciniatus Fringed Gaiety

12 inches. Large, mostly single, deeply fringed flowers in very wide range of gay colors and color combinations. Desirable for beds, borders and bouquets.

POPPY

(PAPAVER)

Easily grown old time favorites whose gay color and graceful habit add cheer to any garden. Poppies need a well drained soil, full sun and resent transplanting.

Shirley Type

Annuals, desirable in beds, borders, rock gardens.

Double Sweet Briar—2½ feet. Large, long stemmed, all double deep pink flowers. A truly beautiful poppy.

Single Mixed Colors—18 inches. Dainty, satiny, blooms in many gay shades of pink, scarlet, white, with many edged and bicolored types.

Iceland (P. Nudicaule)

Perennial, 1½ feet. Suitable for borders, and rock gardens.

Mixed Colors—early blooming, long stemmed, fluted flowers in shades of orange, yellow, pink and white.

Oriental Mixed (P. Orientale)

Perennial, 2 to 3 feet. Hardy, early flowering with large cup-shaped flowers in red, orange, pink and white.

PORTULACA

(SEE MOSS ROSE)



Phlox—Drummondii Grandiflora



Poppy—Shirley Double Sweet Briar

PYRETHRUM

(PAINTED DAISY)

Robinson's Giant Hybrids

Perennial, 1½ feet. Hardy, early blooming, colorful. Large, single flowers in beautiful shades of crimson, scarlet, pink, and white. Excellent for cutting, showy in beds and borders.

ROCK GARDEN MIXTURE

Selected blend of best dwarf varieties suitable for rock garden planting.

Dwarf Annual Mixed

Selected annual varieties for adding variety and change to rock gardens.

Dwarf Perennial Mixed

Best hardy dwarf perennials for rockeries.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(PAINTED TONGUE)

Large Flowering Mixed

(Emperor Type)

Annual, 2½ feet. Easily grown, free flowering, with showy, trumpet shaped, veined flowers in beautiful array of many soft and pastel colors. Beautiful in garden beds and unsurpassed for cutting.

SALVIA

(FLOWERING OR SCARLET SAGE)

Splendens

Annuals, 1 to 2 feet. Bright scarlet flowers blooming in late summer and fall. Excellent for borders, especially showy next to evergreens; good in bouquets.

Bonfire—(Clara Bedman)

18 inches, compact, vigorous plants with bright scarlet spikes.

Farinacea Blue Bedder

Perennial, 2½ to 3 feet. Pale, wedgewood blue, tubular flowers on tall spikes. Excellent border plant and beautiful in fresh or everlasting bouquets.

SCABIOSA

(MOURNING BRIDE)

(PINCUSHION FLOWER) (SCABIOUS)

Double Large Flowering Annual

Blue Moon—Imperial Giant type, 3 feet. Large, double globular heads of deep lavender blue flowers on long wiry stems. Suitable for tall borders, excellent in bouquets.

Mixed Colors—2½ to 3 feet. Large, doubled heads of fragrant, long stemmed flowers in many colors. Excellent for mass plantings and as cut flowers.

Caucasica Giant Hybrids (Blue Bonnet)

Perennial, 2 feet. Hardy, long flowering subjects with long stems and showy doubled flower heads in shades of blue and lavender.



Snapdragon—Tall Rust Resistant, Mixed

SCHIZANTHUS

(Poor Man's Orchid) (Butterfly Bush)
Wisetonensis Mixed

Annual, 1½ feet. Bushy plants with lacy foliage and dainty butterfly shaped flowers delicately marked and veined in wide range of pastel colors. Excellent in beds, for pot culture and as cut flower.

SHASTA DAISY

(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum)
ALASKA

Perennial, 2 feet. Large, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers, borne on long stems. Suitable for borders, mass plantings, bouquets.

SNAPDRAGON

(ANTIRRHINUM)

Easily grown annuals with fragrant, showy spikes of uniquely shaped flowers in many colors. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

Dwarf Rust Resistant (Nanum Compactum)

18 inches.

Crimson Yellow Mixed Colors

Tall Rust Resistant (Majus Grandiflorum)

2 to 3 feet.

Crimson Rose Pink White
Yellow Mixed Colors

STATICE SINUATA

(SEA LAVENDER)

Annual Mixed

Annual, 2 feet. Dainty, cup-shaped flowers closely set in geometric arrangement on stems. Very wide array of sharp and pastel colors. Beautiful in border and for summer cutting, also excellent everlasting for winter bouquets.

STOCKS

(*Mathiola incana*)

Annuals, 1 to 2½ feet. Large, showy, doubled flowers borne on dense spikes. Flowers fragrant, in beautiful range of colors and unsurpassed for cutting. Stocks need long mild growing season and rich, well drained soil.

Dwarf Double Ten Weeks Mixed

1 foot. Dwarf plants, earlier blooming strain for shorter growing season. Excellent for borders and cutting.

Double Giant Imperial (Bismarck)

2 feet. Taller plants, later blooming. Needs long mild climate. Beautiful in borders and ideal for cutting.

Blood Red Lavender Purple or Dark Blue
Rose Pink White Mixed Colors

SUNFLOWER

(HELIANTHUS)

Dwarf Double Sun Gold

Annual, 4 to 5 feet. Vigorous plants, highly doubled, Chrysanthemum-like flowers of bright golden yellow. Excellent for bold background effect, or along wall.

SWEET ALYSSUM

(SEE ALYSSUM)

SWEET PEAS

ANNUAL TYPES

Fast growing, cool season, flowering vines popular everywhere for outdoor display and for cutting. The long stemmed, fragrant blooms occur in countless shades and colors. Start seed early so vines grow during cool weather. Keep flowers picked to prolong blooming.

Grandiflora or Eckfords Mixed

Smaller flowered and shorter stemmed than other types but vigorous, floriferous, and with beautiful color range and fragrance.

Spencer Standard, Late, or Summer Flowering

This is the standard type of improved sweet peas grown widely in cool areas. Large, fragrant, long stemmed, waved flowers in wide range of varieties and colors.

Austin Frederick Improved—lavender.

Blue Flame—deep blue.

Bonnie Briar—rose pink.

Capri—light blue.

Charming—rosy cerise on salmon orange.

Chieftain—satin mauve.

Huntsman—bright scarlet.

Highlander—lavender.

Magnet—bright cream pink.

Master Cream—cream.

Miss California—salmon cream pink.

Pinkie—rose pink.

Red Boy—rich crimson.

Royal Purple—rich purple.

Snowball—white.

Warrior—deep maroon.

Gold Medal Large Flowering Mixed—a beautiful mixture of large, long stemmed flowers in wide range of colors.

Giant Ruffled Mixed—heavily frilled and ruffled types with long stems and good color mixture. Similar in maturity and growth to Standard Spencers.

Spencer Early or Winter Flowering

Faster growth, earlier bloom and shorter plants than Standard Spencers. Recommended for greenhouse forcing, fall and winter culture in South and for earliest bloom in other areas. Blossom size, color range and fragrance are good, stems are long.

Aviator—crimson scarlet.
Blue Bonnet—clear deep blue.
Celestial—rich rose pink.
Harmony—clear lavender.
Flamingo—salmon orange.
White Harmony—white.
Mixed Colors

Spring Flowering Cuthbertson Strain

More tolerant to heat and low humidity than other types. Between standard and early flowering classes in maturity and plant growth. Flowers early, large, long stemmed, wavy. Excellent in areas of hot dry summers. Beautiful range of colors.

Coline—scarlet.
Evelyn—salmon cream pink.
Frank G.—lavender.
Janet—white, black seeded.
Lois—clear rose pink.
Tommy—clear marine blue.
Mixed Colors.

PERENNIAL OR HARDY (LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS)

Perennial vine, 5 to 6 feet. A vigorous leguminous vine coming up each year from perennial roots. Showy pink, white and red pea shaped flowers, attractive compound leaves.

SWEET SULTAN

(CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS)

Mixed

Annual, 2½ feet. Large, doubled, fragrant flowers similar in shape to Scotch Thistle. Shades of yellow, pink, red and lavender. Desirable for cutting or borders.

SWEET WILLIAM

(DIANTHUS BARBATUS)

Biennial, fragrant, 2 feet. Easily grown, early flowering biennials occasionally blooming first year from seed. Heavy clusters of single or doubled flowers in shades of pink, red, maroon and white. For beds, borders and cutting.

Double Mixed—long lasting, doubled blooms in dense trusses, comes 40 to 50% double from seed.

Single Mixed—old fashioned favorite, showy, fragrant, single flowers in clusters.

VERBENA HYBRIDA

Tender perennial handled as annual. 1 foot. Easily grown, showy annuals that are tolerant to summer heat and dry conditions. Colorful, fragrant flowers in attractive heads borne upright on low branching plants. Excellent for edging, low borders, rock gardens, and cutting.

Mammoth Flowering

Vigorous, long blooming, good sized clusters.

Pink Shades Blue Shades Scarlet
Mixed Colors

Gigantea

Extra large florets, rounded clusters.

Lavender Glory—fragrant lavender flowers with cream colored center.

Salmon Pink—large clusters of brilliant salmon pink.

VINCA ROSEA

(PERIWINKLE)

Mixed Colors

Tender perennial treated as annual. 15 inches. Neat, symmetrical plants; attractive, dark glossy foliage. Solitary pink and white flowers borne till late fall. Very tolerant to heat, insects and diseases. Excellent border or bedding plants.

VIOLA CORNUTA

(TUFTED PANSY; GARDEN VIOLA)

Mixed Colors

Perennial, 6 inches, dainty pansy-like flowers in shades of lavender, purple, yellow, apricot. Thrives in moist, partially shady spots. Blooms first year from seed. Excellent for edging, rock gardens and low borders.



Verbena—Hybrida Mammoth, Mixed

VIRGINIAN STOCK

(MALCOMIA MARITIMA)
(FRENCH FORGET-ME-NOT)

Mixed Colors

Annual, 6 to 8 inches. Fast growing, early blooming little annuals with small, fragrant flowers in shades of lilac, rose and white. Suitable for rock garden, low borders and edging.

WALLFLOWER

(CHEIRANTHUS)

Single Annual Mixed

Annual, 8 to 12 inches. Fragrant racemes of four-petaled flowers in soft and pastel shades of yellow, red and brown. Needs cool, moist conditions. Good in borders, rock gardens; excellent for bouquets.

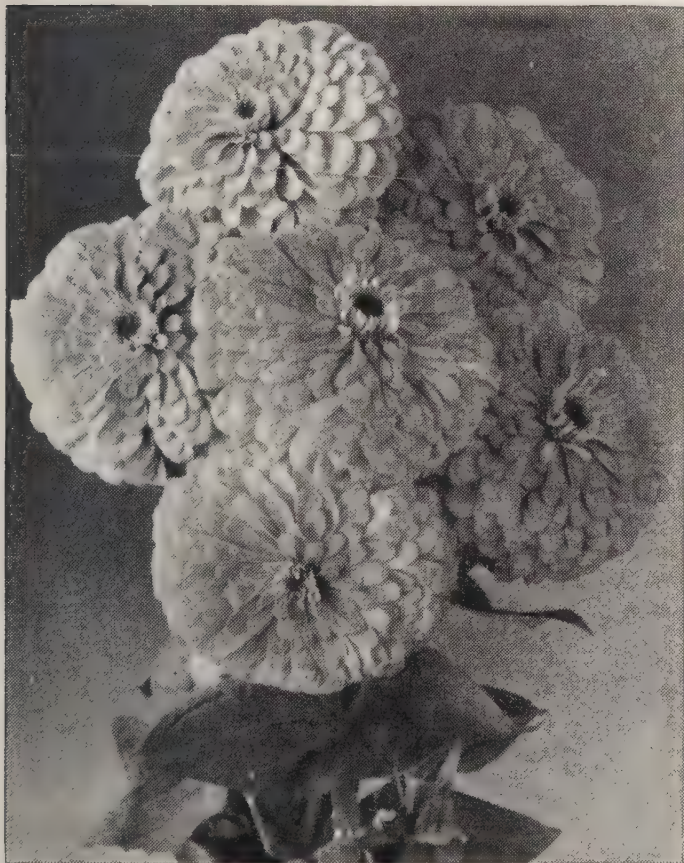
ZINNIA

Annuals, 1 to 3 feet. This popular, widely grown annual belongs in some form or other in most every garden. Zinnias are colorful, easily grown and adapted to both bedding and cutting. Plant seed directly to garden after soil and air are warm, and avoid moving plants.

California Giants

2 to 3 feet. Very large, (5 to 6 inches across) doubled flowers in many colors. Flowers slightly larger, more flattened and petals more loosely arranged than Dahlia Flowered types.

Orange Purple Rose Scarlet
Yellow White Mixed



Zinnia—California Giants, Mixed



Zinnia—Lilliput or Pompon, Mixed

Dahlia Flowered

2 to 3 feet. Similar to California Giants but slightly smaller in diameter, of greater depth and with petals more tightly arranged.

Orange Purple Rose Scarlet
Yellow White Mixed

Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel Tints

3 feet. Very large, doubled flowers in many soft and pastel colors, and with bicolor effect as individual petals are overlaid toward center of flower with golden yellow. Suitable for bedding or cut flower use.

Fantasy Mixed

2 to 2½ feet, shaggy, doubled flowers with twisted, quilled petals in wide range of colors.

Lilliput, Pompon, or Tom Thumb

12 to 18 inches. Dwarf plants than preceding types with small, highly doubled flowers borne in profusion over long period. Suitable for borders and edging, excellent in bouquets.

Orange Purple Salmon Rose Scarlet
Yellow White Mixed

Mexicana or Haageana Mixed (Mexican Zinnia)

12 to 15 inches. Dwarf plants with miniature single and doubled flowers in bicolored and zoned shades of yellow, red and brown. Excellent for edging or bouquets.

Red Riding Hood (Double Gracillima Type)

12 to 15 inches. Dwarf plants, doubled, button-like flowers of bright scarlet, about 1 inch in diameter. Desirable for borders, edging and bouquets.

FLOWERS—CULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

VARIETY OR GROUP	Class or Type * (See Next Page)	Use ** (See Next Page)	Height *** (See Next Page)	SOIL AND SITUATION	Days for Seed To Sprout ****
Ageratum..... †	HHA	CMERW	6-8"	Tolerates dry soil. Needs full sun...	14
Alyssum.....	HA & HP	EMERYW	4-10"	Medium soil, cool, sunny place...	10-20
Anchusa.....	HA	CM Sh	2'	Any good garden soil, tolerates some shade.....	14-21
Arctotis..... †	HHA	CM	1-2'	Sunny, warm situation.....	21
Aster..... †	HHA	CMW	2'	Avoid ground where Asters grew before. Loam soil, full sun.....	7-15
Bachelor's Button..	HA	CM	1-2'	Tolerates poor soil, partial shade...	15
Balsam.....	HHA	MWSh	1-2'	Moist soil, tolerates partial shade...	10-14
Bellis.....	TP	CER	6-8"	Cool, moist conditions, full sun....	10-14
Blue Lace Flower...	TA	CMW	2½'	Any good soil, full sun, avoid trans- planting.....	12-14
Calendula.....	HA	CMW	18-20"	Tolerates poor and alkali soils if cool	14
California Poppy...	HA	MERY	1'	Sunny, dry place, avoid transplanting	10
Calliopsis.....	HA	CMW	2'	Full sun, tolerates poor soil.....	14
Campanula.....	B	CMT Sh	2'	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Candytuft.....	HA	FMY	12-18"	Most garden soils, tolerates some shade.....	14
Carnation.... †	TPA	CFMW	15-18"	Good soil, full sun.....	10-12
Castor Bean.....	TPA	T	6-10'	Good, well drained soil, full sun....	12-15
Celosia.....	HA	MSW	2-3'	Light soil, full sun.....	7-10
Chrysanthemum....	HA	MW	2'	Ample moisture, full sun.....	12-18
Clarkia.....	HA	CM	2'	Fairly cool and moist, tolerates some shade.....	14
Cleome.....	HA	TW	3½-5'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	14
Columbine.....	HP	CMRY	2-3'	Sunny, moist, cool situation.....	30-50
Coreopsis.....	HP	CMYW	3'	Sunny, warm place, tolerates drought	21
Cosmos..... †	HHA	CTW	3-4'	Well drained, sunny situation.....	10-14
Cynoglossum.....	HA	CM	1-1½'	Any garden loam, full sun.....	10
Dahlia..... †	TPA	CMW	15-20"	Cool, moist situation, full sun.....	10
Daisy, Shasta.....	HP	CMR	2-3'	Well drained loam, full sun.....	10-14
Delphinium.....	HP	CTY	4-5'	Fairly rich, well drained soil, full sun	15-21
Dianthus.....	HA & HP	CFMRW	12-15"	Good soil, full sun.....	7-10
Digitalis.....	B	CT	4-5'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	15
Dimorphotheca....	HA	CMR	1-1½'	Full sun, well drained soil, resistant to alkali.....	14-21
Forget Me Not....	HP	CMERYSh	8-10"	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Four O'Clock.... †	TPA	TW	2-2½'	Well drained loam soil, full sun....	14
Gaillardia, Annual..	HA	CMW	1½-2'	Needs full sun, tolerates poor soil...	15-21
Gaillardia, Perennial	HP	CMYW	2'	Light, well drained soil, full sun....	15-21
Geum.....	TP	CMR	1½-2'	Well drained, moist soil, full sun...	21
Godetia.....	HA	CM	2'	Fairly moist, cool situation, full sun	15
Gomphrena..... †	TA	CMSW	2-2½'	Loam soil, full sun; heat and drought resistant.....	15
Gourds.....	TA	V	12-15'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	14
Gypsophila, Annual.	HA	CMY	2'	Any garden soil, avoid moving.....	10-14
Helichrysum.....	HA	CMSW	2-2½'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	14
Hollyhock.....	HP	T	5-6'	Well drained soil, full sun, avoid moving.....	21
Kochia.....	HA	T	2½'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	10
Larkspur.....	HA	CMY	3-4'	Well drained soil, full sun, avoid moving.....	21-30
Linaria.....	HA	CMERY	10-15"	Moist loam soil, tolerates some shade.....	15
Linum (Flax).....	HA & HP	MR	1½-2'	Ordinary garden loam, full sun.....	14
Lobelia..... †	HHA	CMERW	4-6"	Good loam soil, full sun.....	10-15
Lupins, Annual....	HA	CM	2'	Well drained soil, resistant to alkali	10
Lupins, Perennial...	HP	CTY	3-4'	Well drained soil, resistant to alkali	21-30

FLOWERS—CULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

VARIETY OR GROUP	Class or Type * (See below)	Use ** (See below)	Height *** (See below)	SOIL AND SITUATION	Days for Seed To Sprout ****
Marigold.....†	HHA	CMW	10"-2½'	Warm, well drained soil, full sun...	8-10
Mignonette.....	HHA	CFM	1'	Moist soil, full sun, avoid trans- planting.....	12-15
Morning Glory.....	TA	VW	10-15'	Very well drained, light soil, full sun	10-14
Nasturtium.....	TA	CFMR	1-3'	Tolerates poor soil, some shade if moist. Move with care.....	12-14
Nemesia.....	HHA	CMER	10-12"	Loam soil, full sun.....	18-21
Nemophila.....	HA	MERY	6-8"	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	7-10
Nicotiana.....†	HHA	CFMW	15"-2'	Rich, moist soil, full sun.....	10
Nigella.....	HA	MR	18"	Tolerates poor soil, avoid trans- planting.....	14
Pansy.....	HA	CMERYW Sh	6-8"	Moist, cool soil. Tolerates some shade.....	14
Petunia.....†	HHA	FME	1-2'	Any warm garden loam, full sun...	10-12
Phlox, Annual....†	HA	CM	12-15"	Well drained soil, full sun.....	10-14
Pinks.....	HA	CFMW	12"	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	7-10
Poppy, Annual.....	HA	MR	20-30"	Full sun, light soil, avoid moving...	10-14
Poppy, Perennial...	HP	MY	12-18"	Full sun, light soil, avoid moving...	10-14
Portulaca.....	HHA	MERW	6-8"	Sandy, dry soil, tolerates drought, alkali.....	14
Pyrethrum.....	HP	CMRY	2'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	21
Salpiglossis.....†	HHA	CMT	2½'	Fairly rich garden soil, full sun...	14
Salvia.....†	TPA	CMW	2'	Well drained soil, tolerates some shade	14
Scabiosa.....	HA	CFMW	2½'	Any garden loam, full sun.....	14-21
Schizanthus.....†	HHA	CMR	18-20"	Moist garden loam, full sun.....	21-30
Snaptail.....†	HA	CM	1½-3'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	10-14
Stocks.....	HA	CFM	1-2'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	7-10
Sunflower.....	HA	TW	5-10'	Warm, dry soil, full sun.....	10-14
Swt. Peas, Ey. Flg..	HA	CFVY	6'	Rich, well drained loam, full sun...	10
Swt. Peas, Standard (Late).....	HA	CVY	6'	Rich, well drained loam, full sun...	10
Sweet Sultan.....	HA	CFMW	2½'	Any garden soil, full sun.....	15
Sweet William.....	HP	CFMY	1½-2'	Well drained garden soil, tolerates some shade.....	6-8
Verbena.....†	TPA	CFMERW	10-12"	Warm, dry soil, sunny situation...	14
Vinca.....†	TPA	MERW	1'	Warm, light soil, tolerates drought, heat.....	14
Viola.....	HP	MERYWSh	6-8"	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Wallflower, Annual..	HA	CMRY	10-12"	Rich, warm, well drained soil, full sun	10-14
Zinnia.....	HHA	CMW	1-3'	Rich, warm, well drained soil, full sun	6-12

†—Partially tender or long season varieties often started 5 or 6 weeks earlier in flats or pots indoors or in protected situation, to provide longer period of bloom in garden. Set plants out when frost's past. Or can be seeded direct in open ground in garden when frost danger past.

- *

Class

HA

—Hardy Annual—blooms first year—usually seeded direct to garden in month given.

HHA

—Half Hardy Annual—blooms first year; seeded direct to garden when frost danger past or often started earlier in flats indoors. (See † above.)

TA

—Tender Annual—blooms first year; usually started in flats in protected place 6 weeks before month given, and plants set out in garden when weather warm and frost danger past. (See † above.) Can also be seeded direct to garden after all frost danger is over.

HP

—Hardy Perennial—plants live several years, usually starting to flower second year. Thin or transplant to permanent bed before plants crowd.

TP

—Tender Perennial—plants live several years, usually starting to flower second year. Thin or transplant to permanent bed before plants crowd. Needs mild climate or winter protection.

TPA

—Tender Perennial best handled as annual. Lives from year to year only in very mild climate and usually treated as a tender annual. (See † above.)

B

—Biennial—lives two years and usually makes vegetative growth first year and flowers second. Thin or transplant to permanent location before plants become crowded.
- **

Use

C

—Cut flowers, bouquets.

F

—Fragrant.

M

—Mass bedding and border.

E

—Low edging.

V

—Vine.

T

—Tall background.

R

—Rock garden.

S

—Straw flower, everlasting, immortelle, for winter bouquets.

Y

—Early blooming.

W

—Late blooming.

Sh

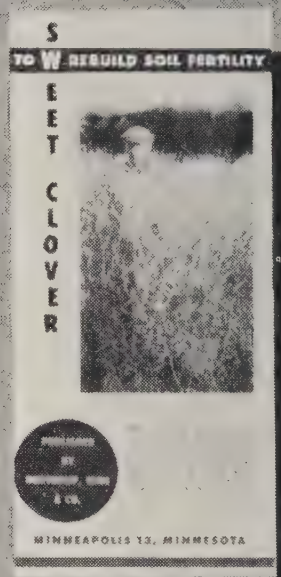
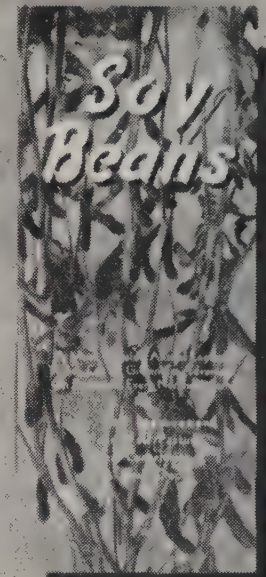
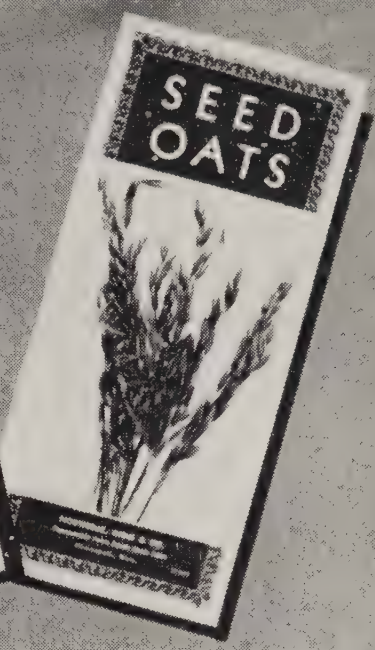
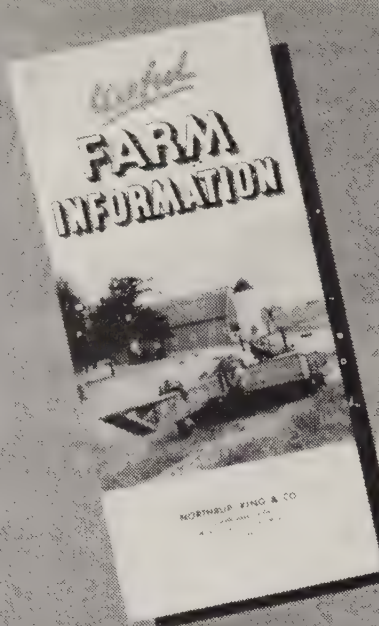
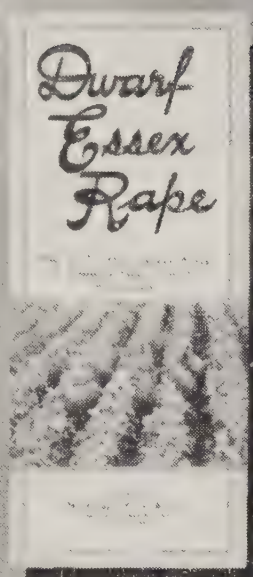
—Thrives in partial shade.
- ***

Height

Approximate only, depending upon variety, soil, season.
- ****

Sprouts

Approximate only, depending on temperature, moisture, soil, method of planting.



FARM SEED SERVICE

Through its dealers, Northrup, King & Co. offers a complete line of Farm Seeds including Alfalfas, Clovers, Grasses, Forage Crops and Seed Grains.

Bulletins as shown here are available to dealers for free distribution.



KINGSCROST HYBRID CORN

For Vigorous Germination, Standability, Resistance to Disease and Drouth, High Yield, Easy Harvesting, Dependable Maturity, Safe Cribbing



Listed below are about half the Kingscrost maturities we produce. There is a Kingscrost Hybrid especially fitted to every locality in the northern corn belt. Kingscrost is sold only through dealers—and each of these dealers carries only the maturities suitable for his area.

KINGSCROST KY—Recommended for northern half of Iowa, northeast Nebraska and northern Illinois and Indiana. Has easy-to-handle compact plant with heavy foliage. A heavy yielder of excellent feeding corn. About 115 days.

KINGSCROST KY4—One of the newer Kingscrost items—a few days earlier than KY. Popular for its vigorous early spring growth and its strong stalks. A heavy yielder of uniform, long, slender ears with deep kernels.

KINGSCROST KT—Several days earlier than KY4 and like KY4 it has a very strong stalk. Its husks open up early in the fall for early harvest, quick drying and safe cribbing. More popular each year. Recommended for southern Minnesota, northern Iowa, and 110-day areas of Wisconsin and Michigan.

KINGSCROST KO—Relative maturity about 105 days. Has compact, very dark green plants, resistant to drought and stalk rot. Recommended principally for southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. A good yielder.

KINGSCROST KL—One of the newer Kingscrost Hybrids. Relative maturity about 105 days. Tall plant with large, long, slender ears with deep kernels. It is outstanding for its early spring growth, yielding ability and quick drying.

KINGSCROST M2—Relative maturity about 105 days. Adapted to southeastern Minnesota, Wisconsin and parts of Michigan. Most popular Kingscrost hybrid for ensilage and shredding. Large, quick-drying ears.

KINGSCROST KS6—Relative maturity of about 100 days, yielding as much as many hybrids 10 days later in maturity. Recommended for south central Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and east central South Dakota. Short plant with heavy leaf growth. Produces rapid drying ears of unusual length.

KINGSCROST KS2—Recommended for west central Minnesota, northeastern South Dakota, southeastern North Dakota and 97-day growing areas of Wisconsin and Michigan. A short period between its silking and maturity—and it dries quickly.

KINGSCROST KA4—Recommended for 95-day growing areas. A favorite because of its fine yield of long, slender ears. Deep green plants with strong stalks. Picks easily and cleanly.

KINGSCROST KE1—An outstanding early hybrid with 90 days' relative maturity. Combines exceptional plant size and large grain yield.

KINGSCROST KE2—Recommended for northwestern Minnesota, eastern North Dakota and areas where 85-day relative maturity corn can be grown. Produces exceptionally high yields for such early maturity. Picks easily and cleanly.

KINGSCROST KE3—Relative maturity 80 days. Rapid seedling growth—exceptional resistance to lodging, large yield and well suited to mechanical picking.

KINGSCROST KF—An 80-day relative maturity flint-dent hybrid. Rapid spring growth at low temperatures. Tall plants, leafy and non-suckering. Ears placed high on strong stalk. For pasturing, bundle feeding and picking.

SILOBRED—A special blend of hybrids for ensilage or fodder. So graded that it can be planted with standard planter plate equipment. Heavy production of rich leafage and a good percentage of ripe ears.

Bred And Produced Completely By Northrup, King & Co.

LAWN SEED

Start your customers off on the right foot. Start them off with one of Northrup, King's lawn mixtures. They meet all of your customers' wants, ranging from an economy mixture of quick growing grasses to a mixture of the finest perennial grasses.

Northrup, King's brands are sold nationally. They are well known and well advertised. Each brand has sales material for it. With our top brand, Sterling, we offer free to the dealer window streamers, lawn booklets, window display cards and posters, counter display cards, leaflets for direct mail or for enclosing in monthly statements, and newspaper mats for ads.

All of our Brands are packed in attractive colorful cartons or bags. They're eye-catching. They'll build business for you and help get you repeat sales. No need to carry other brands when you're featuring Northrup, King's.

Don't forget, too, that Northrup, King has specialized in fine lawn mixtures for over sixty years. When a man buys a Northrup, King brand he's getting seed directly from a primary producer. Our Albany, Ore., plant is located in the heart of the section specializing in the production of fine turf grasses. There we have our own men, who select actual fields to be used for our further processing. Each operation in cleaning, blending and packing is closely supervised.

For greater profits, for repeat business, start your customers on Northrup, King's branded lawn seed.

STERLING

A balanced blend of fine leaved perennial grasses and clover designed for the discriminating homeowner. Adapted for sun or light shade to produce a permanent wear-resistant lawn. Packed in 1 lb. cartons; 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 pound bags.



PARKVIEW

A good intermediate mixture to meet competitive brands priced slightly under Sterling. Contains only medium fine textured perennial grasses. Adapted to a wide variety of conditions. Packed in 1, 5, 25, 50, 100 pound bags only.



HOMELAWN

An economy mixture of semi-permanent grasses, blended to produce a quick cover under a wide range of soil conditions. Packed in 6 oz. and 1 lb. cartons; 5, 50, 100 lb. bags.



GLENWOOD PARK

Slightly less expensive than Parkview, containing the same grasses as the latter, but with a somewhat smaller percentage of the finer textured expensive grasses. Packed in 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pound bags only.



SHADY PLACE

A special purpose mixture for areas where shade is a bad problem. It's a blend of especially fine textured perennial grasses; a blend adapted to a wide range of conditions. Will also do well in sun. Packed in 1 pound cartons; 3, 5, 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.



SPECIAL GRASSES AND CLOVER

We can also supply a full range of special grasses packed in 1/2 lb. or pound or larger units. Write for any of the following or any not mentioned: Kentucky Bluegrass, Redtop, Creeping Red Fescue, Chewings Fescue, Alta Fescue, Meadow Fescue, Illahee Creeping Red Fescue, Astoria Bent, Seaside Bent, Highland Colonial Bent, Common Ryegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, or White Clover.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S
Descriptive List
of
VEGETABLES and FLOWERS